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# The Southwestern Presbyterian University

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
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# CATALOGUE

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
10 SEP 1914

AND

# ANNOUNCEMENTS

OF THE

# SOUTHWESTERN

# PRESBYTERIAN UNIVERSITY,

## Clarksville, Tenn.

## 1904-'05.

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PRINTED FOR THE UNIVERSITY,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.,
1905.

# Calendar.

## 1905.

February 24, Friday.....Orations of Candidates for Degrees.
May 30–June 9.....Final Examinations.
June 9.....Directors' Examination of Divinity Students.
June 10, Saturday, 9 A. M.,.....Meeting of the Board of Directors.
June 10, Saturday, 8:30 P. M.,.....Exercises of Class of 1905.
June 11, Sunday, 11 A. M.,.....Baccalaureate Sermon.
June 11, Sunday, 8 P. M.,.....Sermon to Y. M. C. A.
June 12, Monday, 8:30 P. M.,..... Inter-Society Oratorical Contest.
June 13, Tuesday, 10:30 A. M.....Alumni Address and Meeting.
June 13, Tuesday, 8:30 P. M.,.....Literary Address to the Societies.
June 14, Wednesday, 10:30 a. M.,..... Commencement.

SUMMER VACATION.

September 20, Wednesday, 8:45 A. M.,.....Session of 1905–6 Opens.
November 23, Thursday,.....Thanksgiving Holiday.
December 15–22,.....Christmas Examinations.

## 1906.

February 22, Thursday, 8 P. M.,.....Inter-Society Declamation Contest.
February 22, Thursday,.....Day of Prayer for Colleges.
February 23, Friday,.....Orations of Candidates for Degrees.
March 9–16.....Spring Examinations.
June 13, Wednesday,.....Commencement.

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# Corporation.

Legal Title: "The Southwestrrn Presbyterian University,"

N. M. WOODS, D. D., President.

## Board of Directors.

From the Synod of Alabama:

MAJ. JOSEPH HARDIE, Birmingham.
G. W. PATTERSON, D. D., Montgomery.
Alternate: A. F. Carr, D. D., Mobile.

From the Synod of Louisiana:

W. McF. ALEXANDER, D. D., New Orleans.
MR. W. T. HARDIE, New Orleans.
Alternate: Mr. D W. Pipes, Clinton.

From the Synod of Mississippi:

W. D. HEDLESTON, D. D., Oxford.
HON. C. H. ALEXANDER, Jackson.
Alternate: C. E. Cunningham, D. D., Yazoo City.

From the Synod of Tennessee:

MAJ. G. W. MACRAE, Memphis.
MR. B. H. OWEN, Clarksville.
Alternate: W. M. Anderson, D. D., Nashville.

MR. B. H. OWEN, Secretary.
MR. H. P. PICKERING, Treasurer.

## Executive Committee.

NEANDER M. WOODS, Chancellor, Chairman.
B. H. OWEN, H. P. PICKERING, G. W. MACRAE,
J. H. LACY, H. C. MERRITT.

## Examining Committee.

G. W. PATTERSON, W. McF. ALEXANDER,
W. D. HEDLESTON, B. H. OWEN.

# Officers of Instruction

AND

# Administration.

(With Dates of Appointment.)

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## The Faculty.

NEANDER M. WOODS, D.D., Chancellor, 1905.
and Shearer Professor of the English Bible.

GEORGE FREDERICK NICOLASSEN, A.M., Ph.D., Vice-Chancellor
1897, and Professor of Greek 1882 and German 1891.

ROBERT PRICE, D.D., 1882,
McComb Professor of General and Ecclesiastical History.

JAMES ADAIR LYON. A.M., Ph.D., 1885,
Stewart Professor of Physics and Astronomy.

THOMAS OAKLEY DEADERICK, A.M., 1891,
Professor of Latin and French.

WILLIAM ADDISON ALEXANDER, D.D., 1892,
Waddel Professor of Biblical Languages and Literature.

ROBERT ALEXANDER WEBB, D.D., 1892,
Palmer Professor of Systematic Theology.

———— ——— ————————, * * *
Professor of Philosophy and Practical Theology.

ALBERT BLEDSOE DINWIDDIE, A.M., Ph.D., 1896,
Professor of Mathematics.

SOLOMON REID McKEE, Ph.D., 1899,
Kennedy Professor of Chemistry and Biology.

JAMES BLANTON WHAREY, A.M., Ph.D., 1899,
Alumni Professor of English.

## Other Officers.

GEORGE HARBIN KIRKER, A.M., JOSEPH GILMAN REID,
Physical Instructors and Superintendents of the Gymnasium.

DR. DINWIDDIE.
Secretary of the Faculty.

DR. WHAREY,
Librarian.

MR. EUGENE CHAMBLISS COMFORT,
Assistant Librarian.

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## Committees of the Faculty.

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM: The Chancellor, Dr. Lyon, Dr. Wharey, Dr. Nicolassen.

GRADUATION AND DEGREES: Dr. Nicolassen, Dr. Alexander.

ATHLETICS AND GYMNASIUM: Professor Deaderick, Dr. Dinwiddie, Dr. Lyon.

# Southwestern Presbyterian University.

## Origin and History.

Immediately after the War between the States, men interested in the cause of Christian education began to agitate the question of a great Southern Presbyterian University. Nothing daunted by the many hindrances met with, Rev. Dr. John B. Shearer and a few others pushed the scheme, until at last the Southwestern Presbyterian University embodied the ideas which were in their minds, and began the realization of the prayers and hopes of a large part of the church. The Synods in the six States of Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas, united in the effort to initiate and foster the enterprise. The initiatory steps were taken in 1873, when each Synod chose its Directors. In 1874 offers for the location were asked, and such was the faith of the Church in the enterprise that many places entered into a lively competition. The offer of Clarksville, Tennessee, sustained by the tender of Stewart College, of the Synod of Nashville, with its grounds, buildings and funds, was deemed the most favorable and was accepted. Thereupon, in 1875, Stewart College was merged into the University, and the latter entered upon its career, with Stewart College as its provisional form of scholastic organization.

Rev. Dr. B. M. Palmer, of New Orleans, one of the earliest and strongest advocates and friends of the enterprise, was elected Chancellor. Thoroughly convinced of the importance of the work and of its promise of great usefulness to the church at large, he accepted the call; but his congregation so strenuously resisted his removal from them that he felt impelled to remain among his beloved people. Then Rev. Dr. Jno. N. Waddel, Secretary of Education of the Southern Presbyterian Church, and previous to that the Chancellor of the University of Mississippi, was called to the office and accepted the position. In 1879 he entered upon his duties, and the University, no longer under its provisional form, but with its own complete organization, with separate schools and departments, entered upon its full career. Dr. Shearer, the President of Stewart College, continued as the active and zealous supporter of the enterprise, and was its provisional head during the years preceding Dr. Waddel's coming.

The design of the University was to complete first the provision for academic training, looking to a liberal education preparatory to professional study, and next to establish, as the institution developed, schools for professional training. As a fundamental feature, the study of the English Bible was made a requirement for every degree, and a study to be required

of all students. This feature has been adhered to during the entire history of the University with unvarying interest and practical success, and has been adopted by many other institutions which have witnessed its value and success here. Dr. Shearer was the pioneer in this work, and to him more perhaps than to all others combined is due that splendid impulse which has been given within the past three decades to the study of the English Bible as an essential part of a liberal education.

As a church institution the University naturally looked to theology first, in its professional work, and, accordingly, in 1885, the Divinity School was organized. Liberal frionds, especially in New Orleans and Memphis, contributed largely to the funds necessary to this advanced step. One of the chairs, that of Systematic Theology, was named the "Palmer Professorship," in honor of the pastor whose people so largely provided for it, and whose own interest and activity in the University's behalf was so great. It has been conducted with success and has given to the church many men of ability and fine training.

From time to time friends have been raised up for the University, and its endowment has gradually increased, until now the permanent productive funds are about two hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars. Notable among these generous friends have been Mr. James Jennings McComb, of New York, Rev. Dr. R. B. Welch, of Little Rock, Rev. Dr. John B. Shearer, now of North Carolina, Mr. John McKowen and Mr. James King, of Jackson, La., Dr. H. N. Spencer, of St. Louis, Messrs. D. N. Kennedy, William M. Stewart, Bryce Stewart and H. C. Merritt, of Clarksville, Mr. G. W. Macrae, of Memphis, Hon. J. J. Gresham, of Macon, Ga., Rev. Dr. T. H. McCallie, of Chattanooga, Mr. J. L. Rhea, of Knoxville, the First Presbyterian Church, of New Orleans, and many others. Its investments have ever been made in a most conservative manner. A fundamental principle has been that there shall never be any debt for any purpose whatever.

The University's material equipment is very plain and simple, but is ample in its unpretentious way for three hundred students. The help of liberal friends is asked to improve this equipment. One by one buildings have been erected as the need demanded. Professorships have also been added, from time to time, as the funds appeared for their support. The standard of scholarship has been gradually elevated, the lower classes cut off, and the degrees made more and more valuable because of impracticability of attainment without genuine scholarship.

In 1888, Dr. Waddel, the first Chancellor, gave up his office on account of the enfeebled condition of his health and of the infirmities of age. Rev. Dr. C. C. Hersman, formerly President of Westminster College, was called to preside over the University. He filled that position with ability and acceptance for three years and then resigned to accept the more congenial duties of a Professorship in Union Seminary, Va. Rev. Dr. J. M. Rawlings, of Spartanburg, S. C., was called as his successor. He was by gifts and training admirably suited io the place, and his work opened most auspiciously. Serious sickness, however, followed by a severe stroke of paralysis,

ended his work in one short year, during a part of which the venerable Dr. Waddel again performed the active duties of the Chancellorship. Within a short time after leaving the work here, Dr. Rawlings entered into rest. In 1892, Rev. Dr. George Summey was called from his pastorate in Chester, S. C., and undertook the duties of the Chancellorship. He labored earnestly for ten years, and during his administrasion the permanent endowment of the University was largely increased. Through his efforts also funds were secured for the erection of a gymnasium, Public Hall and Y. M. C. A. Rooms, and a claim for twenty-five thousand dollars against the United States Government for damages to the buildings and apparatus during the war, was finally paid. Prominent among the Professors have been Dr. John B. Shearer, who held office for thirteen years, Mr. E. B. Massie, who was in his chair for sixteen years, Dr. Henry W. Naff, the peerless English scholar, who, with Mr. Massie, died while in the service of the University, and of the present faculty, Drs. Price and Nicolassen, who have served the institution faithfully for twenty-three years, and Dr. Lyon for twenty years.

In 1887 the Synod of Texas withdrew from the association of controlling Synods, the better to develop its local interests, and in 1895 the Synod of Arkansas took the same step. In 1895, the Synod of Texas resumed its relations to the University, but in 1902 again withdrew upon the establishment of a seminary within its own territory.

## Government.

The University ls under the joint direction of the Synods of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee. Each Synod elects two directors, and one alternate Director who may act in the absence of either of the principals. The Board of Directors thus constituted, and having for its President the Chancellor, *ex officio*, has entire control of the institution, and the Synods receive the reports of their several directors and exercise authority and control through these Directors. In the interim between the meetings of the Board of Directors, an Executive Committee, composed of the Chancellor, secretary and Treasurer, *ex officio*, and two other members of the Board, has charge of all matters pertaining to the finances of the University and of other matters calling for immediate action, this committee's action being only provisional, however, and subject to the approval of the Board at its next meeting. The President and Secretary of the Board are made the the custodians of the securities and other personal property. The Board makes an annual report to the General Assembly, for information, concerning the Divinity School of the University.

## Organization.

The essential features of the University's organization are:

1. The arrangement of the subjects taught into distinct Elective Schools and Department of Schools. Students are allowed a large liberty of choice of classes and courses, either by themselves or their friends, limited by the judgment of the Faculty and by the exigencies of classification, except, however, that all students are required to pursue the English Bible Course until it is completed.

2. The incorporation of the full study of the English Bible into every course of the University, and the requirement of graduation in this study to the conferring of any degree.

3. The granting of Certificates of Graduation upon the completion of all the studies prescribed in any given School or Department of a School, together with the adaptation of the several Schools and Departments to definite courses, to each of which is attached a Degree.

4. The adjustment of the schedules of work in such a manner as to afford an opportunity to men of mature minds, but early scholastic deficiencies, to equip themselves in needed lower branches, while engaged in higher studies for which the Faculty may find them qualified, thereby giving them a complete education in the minimum of time.

## The Co-ordinate Schools.

The University organization consists of the following Schools and Departments:

ACADEMIC—I. The School of Biblical Instruction.

II. The School of Ancient Languages.
- (a) The Department of the Latin Language and Literature.
- (b) The Department of the Greek Language and Literature.

III. The School of Mathematics.
- (a) The Department of Pure Mathematics.
- (b) The Department of Applied Mathematics.

IV. The School of Natural Sciences.
- (a) The Department of Physics and Astronomy.
- (b) The Department of General and Analytical Chemistry.
- (c) The Department of Geology and Biology.

V. The School of Philosophy.
- (a) The Department of Psychology and Logic.
- (b) The Department of Metaphysics and Ethics.
- (c) The Department of Civics and Economics.

VI. The School of Modern Languages.
(a) The Department of the French Language and Literature.
(b) The Department of the German Language and Literature.
VII. The School of General History.
VIII. The School of English.
(a) The Department of Rhetoric and English Literature.
(b) The Department of English Language.
IX. The School of Elocution and Oratory.

THEOLOGICAL—X. The School of the English Bible.
(a) The Department of Biblical History.
(b) The Department of The English Bible.
XI. The School of Systematic Theology.
XII. The School of Biblical Languages and Literature.
(a) The Department of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis.
(b) The Department of New Testament Greek and Exegesis.
XIII.—The School of Practical Theology.
(a) The Department of Ecclesiastical Theology.
(b) The Department of Homiletical Theology.
(c) The Department of Pastoral Theology.
XIV. The School of Ecclesiastical History.

## Courses and Degrees.

The Academic Schools and Departments offer undergraduate courses leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Philosophy, Bachelor of Arts, and Master of Arts, and graduate courses leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The Theological Schools and Departments offer a course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. None of these degrees are given without residence.

When a student wishes to receive credit for work completed elsewhere, he must present a written certificate from the institution in which the work was done; the course studied must be approved by the professor in whose department the credit is sought. Only institutions of equivalent grade will be recognized.

**Certificates of Graduation** are given to all who pass the required examinations in any school or Department of a School, and all members of a class in which these certificates are given are regarded as candidates for them.

**The Degree of Bachelor of Philosophy** requires the completion of Biblical Instruction, Philosophy, Rhetoric and English Literature, and two languages, ancient or modern, and the completion of any six additional academic classes.

**The Degree of Bachelor of Science** requires the completion of Biblical Instruction, one Modern Language, one class in History, Mathematics, Astronomy, Chemistry, Physics I, English I, and six of the following: (1) English II, (2) one Modern Language, (3) one class in History, (4) Physics II, (5) Meteorology, (6) Geology, (7) Chemistry III, (8) Civics, (9) Psychology and Logic, (10) Metaphysics and Ethics.

**The Degree of Bachelor of Arts** requires the completion of Biblical Instruction, Latin and one other language, ancient or modern, Mathematics II, Physics I, Chemistry I, English I, and seven of the following subjects: (1) Mathematics III, (2) Physics II, (3) Chemistry II, (4) Geology and Biology, (5) Astronomy, (6) Meteorology, (7) Psychology and Logic, (8) Metaphysics and Ethics, (9) Civics and Economics, (10) History I, (11) History II, (12) Greek II, (counted as the equivalent of two subjects), (13) English III (14) English II, (15) one Modern Language, provided that one of the seven shall be taken from the School of Philosophy, and one from the School of Natural Sciences.

**The Degree of Master of Arts** requires the completion of such a course of study as will entitle one to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the completion of five additional academic classes, provided that no credit shall be allowed for the completion of Class I in the Modern Languages or Hebrew, and that graduation in Greek shall be required. Hebrew will be accepted in lieu of a Modern Language.

**The Degree of Bachelor of Divinity** requires the completion of Biblical Instruction, Ancient Languages, Philosophy, Rhetoric and English Literature, Theology, Practical Theology, Biblical Languages, Ecclesiastical History, Biblical History, and four of the following subjects: (1) German, (2) French, (3) Chemistry I, (4) Chemistry II, (5) Geology and Biology, (6) Physics I, (7) Physics II, (8) Astronomy, (9) Meterology, (10) Mathematics III, (11) History I, and (12) History II, in which two classes in Natural Science shall be required. This degree will also be conferred upon a Bachelor of Arts of this or any other approved institution upon the completion of the studies of the Divinity School, provided that in his Academic Course the candidate for the degree has finished Greek II or its equivalent, and Psychology.

**The Degree of Doctor of Philosophy** requires the following: For admission the candidate must present a Bachelor of Arts or Master of Arts diploma of this institution or of some other institution which shall be satisfactory to the Faculty. He shall, with the approval of the Faculty, select one major and two minor subjects, the major course to extend through three year, each minor through one year, or the candidate may choose one minor to extend through two years. Two minors shall not be taken in the same year. No student shall be admitted to an advanced course in a School without having graduated in that School at this institution, or in an institu-

tion of equal grade. Residence shall be required during each of the three years. Each candidate for the degree shall submit a thesis showing original work on some subject embraced in his major course, and shall undergo such examinations in his major and minor courses as the Professors shall require. Candidates for the degree will be given practical work to do in the conduct of classes, preparation of examination papers, etc., by the several Professors with whom they study, and after one year's work, they may, on the recommendation of the several Professors in whose Schools they shall have pursued their studies, be licensed as instructors of the University and be entitled to enrollment in its corps of officers.

**Orations.**—A candidate for any degree must submit to the Faculty and deliver before the public an oration showing his ability as a student, his use of correct and forceful English, and such original investigation and thought as he may have made or possessed.

## Passing or Graduating Marks.

The mark for passing from a lower to a higher class shall be sixty, this mark to be an average of the three examinations and the sessional class-standing, but no one of the four items shall be less than forty. The mark for graduation shall be an absolute grade of sixty on each examination and seventy for the sessional class-standing. This grade shall be required in any class which counts for a degree, and for all classes in the Divinity School. In case of failure to attain the graduating mark in a Senior study in the last year, a candidate for a degree may, upon the payment of the fee required for special examinations, be given a re-examination upon not more than two subjects.

## Distinctions in Classes.

To stimulate the students to more earnest effort, certain distinctions are given, and the winners' names are published in the Annual Catalogue. In a graduating class, an average of eighty-five on the sessional class-standing and the three examinations, with a minimum of eighty on any one of the four items, entitles the student to distinction. In an under-graduate class, an examination grade of ninety, each examination being considered separately, entitles the student to distinction.

## Examinations and Reports.

Searching written examinations are made three times a year. Special examinations out of the regular time, not called for by providential reasons, may be granted by the professors, but only upon the payment to the University of a special fee of five dollars for each examination. An average of the daily recitations is made every four or five weeks and embodied in a Report, which is mailed to the student's parents or guardian, and in which

account is given also of the student's general deportment, faithfulness to University requirements, number of absences from any exercise, and causes reported for these absences. All unexcused or unaccounted for absences, in both daily recitations and examinations, lower both the scholarship grade and the standing in general deportment. For the first unexcused absence, ten per cent. is deducted from the perfect mark in deportment, for the second, fifteen per cent., for the third, twenty-five per cent., and for more than three the report is unsatisfactory and subjects the student to special action by the Faculty.

# General Information.

## The University Year.

The session opens on the third Wednesday in September and continues for forty weeks, with a short recess at Christmas. Examinations are held just before the Christmas recess, about the middle of March, and at the close of the scholastic year. Students are received at any time, but it is most desirable that they enter promptly at the opening of the session. Most of the classes meet three times a week. The exceptions are the Class I in Latin, Greek and Hebrew, and Theology I and II, which meet five times a week. The regular classes occupy one hour in each recitation or lecture. Laboratory classes occupy from two to three hours, and more if necessary. Commencement Day is the second Wednesday of June. The Board of Directors meets annually on the Saturday before Commencement Day.

## Requirements for Entrance.

Ordinarily the applicant must be at least sixteen years of age. If from another College or University he must present a written certificate of honorable dismission. Entrance examinations will be held at the beginning of the session in Latin, Greek, Mathematics and English upon the subjects required for entrance into the first-year classes of these Schools. A student who presents a certificate from a duly accredited preparatory school that he has completed the work required for entrance into any department may enter that department without further examination. No student will be allowed to enter any of the above classes unless, by examination or by certificate, he shall have shown his fitness to do so. He may not take more than six studies and eighteen hours a week, nor fewer than fifteen hours a week, except by the consent of the Faculty. After class enrollment, he may not withdraw from any class to which he has been assigned without permission of the Professor in the given School or Department, endorsed by the Chancellor.

## First and Second Year Studies.

First year students will be classified in studies from the following list: Bible I, Latin I, English I, Greek I, Mathematics IA, History I, French I. Second year students will make their selection from these classes: Bible II, Latin II, Mathematics IB, Greek II, English I, History II, French II, German I, Physics I, Chemistry I, and the first year studies.

## Medals and Prizes.

**The Mack Bible Medal,** founded by Mrs. S. B. Mack, the widow of the late Rev. William Mack, D. D., and continued by her son, Mr. E. G. Mack, is for the encouragement of students in the School of Biblical Instruction. It is awarded every year to the student finishing the entire Bible Course with the highest grade and distinction.

**The Stewart Bible Medal,** founded by Mrs. Bryce Stewart, of Clarksville, a warm friend of the University, is given to the student completing the Bible Course with the second highest grade and distinction.

**The Speaker's Medal** is for the encouragement of original composition and oratory. It is conferred at each Commencement upon the student who, after due competition, is declared most worthy by a competent committee of award. The best exercise, including both manner and matter, secures the prize.

**The Greek Medal** was founded by a generous friend of the University in order to encourage the study of Greek, and is annually awarded to the graduate in the Greek Language who has attained the highest absolute, not merely relative, grade of excellence in scholarship. The prize bears the name of "The Spencer Prize in Greek," and is in honor of the late Mr. H. N. Spencer, of Port Gibson, Miss.

**The Chemistry Medal,** founded permanently by Mr. B. H. Owen, a friend and patron of the University, and known as the "Owen Chemistry Medal," is awarded annually to the student who has attained the highest proficiency in Chemistry I.

**The Physics Medal** was established by an alumnus of this University, Prof. J. P. Montgomery, A. M., of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Starkville, Miss., in honor of his uncle, Mr. C. P. Montgomery. This Medal is awarded annually to the student who obtains the highest grade in Physics I.

**The Washington Irving Literary Society's "Improvement Medal"** is bestowed upon that one of the Society's members who is adjudged to have been most faithful to his duties, and to have made the greatest improvement during the year.

**The Stewart Literary Society's "Improvement Medal"** is similar to that just described. in character and purpose.

**The Inter-Society Orator's Medal** is awarded to the student, of a number of representatives elected by the two Literary Societies, whose oration shall, in a contest held during Commencement, be adjudged of greatest excellence in both matter and manner.

**The Declaimer's Medal** is given for the best declamation at a contest participated in by four representatives of each Literary Society, on February 22nd. of each year. The competitors are chosen from the lower classes of the University.

**The Essayist's Medal** is given by the two Literary Societies to the student who furnishes the best essay during the year for publication in the JOURNAL.

**The Poet's Medal** is given by the Societies for the best poem of the year published in the JOURNAL.

**The Story Medal** is given by the Societies for the best original story furnished during the year to the columns of the JOURNAL.

**Cash Prizes** of five, ten, twenty and thirty dollars are given in the Beginners' Class and Classes I, II, III, respectively, in Greek, to those students, one in each class, who attain the highest distinction.

**The Athletic Medal** has been offered by Mr. A. J. Clark, a jeweler of Clarksville, to that student who has been most regular in attendance upon the Gymnasium Classes and has made greatest improvement in this kind of work.

## Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Contest.

The University is a member of the Tennessee Inter-Collegiate Association, and sends a representative to its annual oratorical contest, where the successful speaker is awarded a medal. This medal has been secured by a student of this University five times out of seven. The successful contestant represents the State Association in the annual contest at Monteage of the Southern Inter-State Oratorical Association.

## Discipline.

The rules and regulations which students are required to observe are few, simple, and reasonable, the chief requirements being regularity and punctuality in attendance upon all exercises, diligence in the performance of the work prescribed, good moral conduct, and civil, orderly behavior generally. Students may not visit saloons or pool rooms, play cards, or board at unapproved houses. They may not absent themselves from the community without permission from the Chancellor. They are expected to attend Chapel exercises, with the Professors, daily, and to be at some designated church on Sabbath morning. They are expected to be in their rooms when not in recitation, until the day's work is over, and may not loiter about the buildings or grounds, or in any of the University rooms except by consent of a Professor, during those hours. Unless students are willing to comply with these general regulations they are not desired, and will not be allowed to remain in the University.

## Chapel and Church Attendance.

All students are required to attend a morning service, with the Professors, in the University Chapel. These services, conducted by the Chancel-

lor, aided by the Professors, are short and pleasant, a heartily sung hymn, in which the University choir leads, being one of its striking features. All students must attend the church to which they or their parents belong, or selected by their parents, on Sunday morning.

## University Fees.

The Tuition Fee, due by all, except as indicated below, is fifty dollars per annum.

The Matriculation or Incidental Fee, due by all, is ten dollars per annum.

The Library and Reading Room Fee, due by all, is one dollar per annum.

The Gymnasium Fee, due by all except Divinity students, and by the latter if they take the regular Gymnasium class-work, is five dollars per annum.

Tuition is free to ministers, ministers' sons, and duly accredited candidates for the ministry. To ten City of Clarksville students, regularly appointed by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, there is also free tuition, but these must pay the Incidental, Library, Gymnasium and other Fees.

In addition to the above, there are the following fees: For the first Certificate of Graduation, five dollars, all other Certificates being awarded free of charge; for each Degree Diploma, five dollars; for laboratory expenses in Chemistry I, five dollars per annum and one dollar breakage; in Chemistry II, ten dollars per annum and one dollar breakage (such part of the breakage fee as remains at the close of the session will be returned to the student); in Geology and Mineralogy, four dollars per annum; in Physics and Astronomy, two dollars per annum for each class. In post-graduate work there is a fee of twenty-five dollars a year for each major or minor course.

Special examinations, at times different from the schedules, except for providential reasons, require a fee of five dollars in each case, to be paid to the University.

☞All fees are payable in advance, and are not subject to any rebate whatever, except that a portion of the Tuition Fee may be returned if for sickness the student withdraws from the University. The Certificate or Diploma Fee must be paid within thirty days of the student's classification, and shall be returned in case he fails to make the graduation or degree. All students enrolled in a class to which a Certificate is attached are regarded as candidates for the same.

## Board and Lodging.

Board and lodging may be obtained together at Robb Hall, Calvin Hall and a number of approved boarding houses. The entire cost covering food, room, furniture, fuel, lights, and servants' attendance, will vary from $2.25

to $4.50 per week. The lowest rate is at Robb Hall, where theological students and candidates for the ministry have precedence. There is no general dormitory system, as that system is commonly understood. The student as a rule board with families who live either on or near the University grounds. They thus enjoy the advantages and wholesome, refining restraints of family life. Not least among these advantages are the comforts and personal interest and attention which the students receive. Many of them find homes in Professors' families. Students may board only at places duly advertised as on the Faculty's list of approved houses, and the Faculty may, at any time, require a student to change his boarding-house.

☞In making comparisons with other institutions it should be remembered that the above figures are not merely for table board, but include nearly all expenses.

## Robb Hall and Calvin Hall.

These are two boarding houses, owned and fitted up by the University, for the purpose of reducing board to actual cost. They accommodate forty and thirty people, respectively. Each gives a pleasant home, is under the management of an accomplished lady, and is conducted with careful economy, but not less with regard to the refinement of life. Students live at these Halls at a cost of about $2.25 to $2.75 per week.

## Loton Jennings Memorial Scholarship.

The sum of $4,000 has been given to the University, by the late Mrs. Maria Chilton Jennings, of New Orleans, La., as a memorial of her husband, the proceeds of which are to be used for the education of young men for the ministry.

## The University's Location.

The location is all that can be desired in the Southwest. Clarksville is situated on the high bluffs on the Cumberland River, just where the trunk line between Louisville and Memphis crosses that river. The Princeton branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad also crosses at this point. A new railroad was recently opened from Clarksville to Dickson, on the N. C. and St. L. R. R. The Tennessee Central has opened up a new territory north and south. The city is thus easy of access by rail and by navigable river to students from all points, from the Ohio River to the Rio Grande. The city contains ten thousand inhabitants, and is justly famed for the healthfulness of its climate, and for the general culture of its people. There is perhaps, no other point in the Mississippi Valley on which the friends of education can be induced to concentrate their energies and their patronage with more entire satisfaction to all parties, in view of all the requisites of a proper location for an institution of a high order and large patronage. Free mail delivery, electric lights, electric cars, water-works and other facilities, add to the comfort of the city as a home.

## Social Features.

The students are cordially received by the best society in the city instead of being thrown off as a separate community, and they soon feel at home in the church and in the family. In social style the people are substantial and conservative rather than frivolous and extravagant. Clarksville is a city of churches and church members, and the leading men in the learned professions are professing Christians, and there is an entire absence of that semi-infidel class whose influence is so pernicious to young men. The ladies of the city frequently show their interest in the students by decorating the Chapel desk with flowers, aiding them in conducting entertainments, and inviting them to delightful gatherings.

## Health.

The health record of Clarksville is remarkable. The city has uniformly escaped the ravages of yellow fever and other epidemics, which sometimes afflict parts of the Mississippi Valley. The official reports of the State Board show it to be the healthiest city in Tennessee. Cistern water is used exclusively for drinking. Students coming from the malarial districts improve with great rapidity.

## Students' Societies.

**The Washington Irving** and **Stewart Literary Societies** were organized early in the history of the institution. These societies occupy commodious and well furnished halls in the University, are equipped with libraries, and are valuable adjuncts of university life. They furnish a means of culture which cannot be supplied from any other source. All students are urged to become identified with one or the other of them, and to give an earnest, serious attention to all their requirements and privileges.

**The Palmer Homiletic Society,** founded in 1890, is composed of theological students, and is designed to afford practice to its members in all kinds of homiletic work. Sermons, homilies, essays, theses on theological points, and the free discussion of practical subjects are the features of each meeting. The Society is full of interest and practical benefit, and its weekly meetings are frequently attended by the Professors and their families, and by citizens of the community. It is a most valuable adjunct to the Divinity Course.

**The Athletic Association** is an organization for stimulating legitimate sport and affording means of healthful exercise and amusement, under regulations which prevent interference with the great business of university life. Ample and suitably prepared grounds are furnished, and special training is derived from the work in the Gymnasium.

**The University Young Men's Christian Association** is in full and efficient operation. Its members conduct students' prayer meetings, mis-

sion prayer-meetings, and mission Sabbath-schools, and are ready for every good work. The effort made during the last few years to erect for this organization a hall, to be called the "Waddel Memorial Hall," has been crowned with success. Beautiful rooms for the use of the Association have been completed. The parlor is particularly attractive and is the delightful resort of many students, for social purposes or games, in the afternoons. It is not yet fully furnished, and friends of the students are asked to make it more complete.

**The Tennis Association** consists of students and Professors. Several courts have been laid out on the University grounds, and interest in this game is stimulated by a tournament held about once a year.

**The Students' Missionary Society** was founded in 1890, and has for its object the acquisition and dissemination of missionary knowledge, the quickening of interest in the work, and the development and stimulation of the missionary spirit. It meets weekly. It has a valuable missionary library.

## Publications.

"The Journal" is a monthly publication, under the control and management of the students, its editors being annually elected by the two Literary Societies. It is a creditable journal, ranking well with college periodicals and reflecting credit on the University and the editors.

The "Sou'wester" is the University's Annual. It first appeared six years ago. It was pronounced by all the peer of the best, and the superior of the majority. Its dignity, yet brightness, and the elegant display which it made of University life, work, and thought, won for it from every source unqualified and well-deserved praise.

## Athletics and Physical Culture.

The students are encouraged to devote a proper proportion of time to out-door sports. Foot-ball, base-ball and lawn-tennis grounds, well-located and graded, are provided. The Cumberland and Red Rivers, and a large natural pond on the campus, afford rare facilities for rowing and skating, and are much used by the students. A first-class Gymnasium, with bowling-alleys, etc., is of great value in the physical development of the students. In the matter of students going off from the city for games with the students of other universities, the Faculty grants such leave of absence only on the written request of parents or guardians in each specific case.

## Order of the Student Body.

The student body is noted for its good order and thoughtful courtesy. There is scarcely ever need of discipline. The students usually control themselves. They will not allow an unworthy young man to remain among them. New students are subjected to no discomforts from "guying," jeer-

ing, hazing, and the like, but are warmly welcomed, and treated with the most thoughtful and friendly attention A committee of old students, wearing Y. M. C. A. badges, meet all the incoming trains at the opening of the session and take charge of new-comers, showing them every possible manifestation of kindness and thoughtfulness. The great body of the students are earnest, faithful Christians, and manly piety is at a premium in the institution.

## Alumni Association.

The annual meeting of this Association is held during Commencement week, immediately after the Alumni Address. The new graduates are formally welcomed to membership by the President, and a response is made by some member of the graduating class appointed for that purpose. The Association is aiding in the support of the English Chair. It is hoped that the Alumni will show their appreciation of their Alma Mater by sending students, by contributing to the Alumni Professorship, and by any means in their power.

## Class System and Tree Planting.

The graduates of the year 1893, in order to form a more permanent organization, inaugurated the class system and held special exercises at Commencement. This has been kept up ever since. The class presents to the Faculty at Commencement a photograph of its members, which is then hung in the Chapel where it can be seen by all. For several years the custom has been observed of planting a tree on the campus.

## Not Sectarian.

The institution is denominational, but not sectarian. It is intended not merely for those who are Presbyterians, nor solely for candidates for the ministry. The distinctive doctrines of Presbyterianism are not taught, except in the Theological Department.

# The University's Equipment.

## Funds and Support.

The support of the University is derived from the tuition and other fees, and from the interest on the invested funds. The latter amount to the sum of two hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars. The investments being made in the most conservative and safe manner, the annual income from them is not great, and it has a constant tendency downwards, owing to the general decline in the productiveness of the safest forms of investment. The friends of the institution would do well to increase the endowment, that the work may be strengthened and extended.

## Grounds and Buildings.

The Campus, in the northern side of the city, is conveniently located, six squares from the railroad station, six squares from the business part of the city, and two squares from a street-car line. It embraces twenty-four acres of ground. It has been laid out by a landscape engineer of skill and taste, and is traversed by carriage drives sixteen feet wide built of broken stone and dressed with gravel. A number of handsome sites for buildings are unoccupied and await the generosity of friends of the University who may wish to help the cause of education and erect memorials to themselves or their friends.

The buildings, while simple and plain, furnish ample room for teaching two hundred or three hundred students. The "Old College" is a striking building, in castellated style, of brick trimmed with stone, and contains eight Lecture-rooms, the Chapel, and Society Hall. The Stewart Building, erected at a more recent date, and dedicated to Science, is a substantial building of brick and stone, and contains rooms specially adapted to teaching Science, and to displaying the University's choice cabinets of Natural History. The large hall, used in the past for public exercises, is now devoted to the Library and Museum, for which it was originally intended.

The new building, called the Waddel Memorial, in honor of Rev. Dr. Jno. N. Waddel, the first Chancellor, is now in full occupancy. It contains an auditorium with a seating capacity for a thousand people, a large gymnasium, bowling-alleys, bath-rooms and dressing rooms, physical director's office, Y. M. C. A. parlor and assembly-room, all commodious and well adapted to the purposes for which they were built. The completion of this building, long desired and much needed, not only provides greatly enlarged facilities to the University such as its various rooms suggest, but also releases for other needful uses a number of rooms in the other buildings. The

buildings known as Robb Hall and Calvin Hall, and the Chancellor's residence, complete the number now on the Campus.

## Cabinets and Library.

The institution is well furnished with these necessary auxiliaries to a thorough scientific course. There are about six thousand specimens of minerals, many of them rare, and beautifully arranged and labelled, prepared for inspection and study. Besides these, there are many rocks, both fossiliferous and unfossiliferous, and the geological ages and periods are copiously represented by their respective forms of life. Some sixteen thousand recent shells have been placed in the Stewart Cabinet Building, and constitute an unfailing source of delight to those interested in conchological pursuits. There are also about five hundred mounted botanical specimens which will serve as a nucleus for a larger collection. The Scientific Library is most valuable and well selected, especially rich in beautiful and costly plates, containing the works of such authors as Lamark, Audubon, Bachman, Holbrook, M. Edwards, Pictet, Mantell, and Professor James Hall, Paleontologist, of New York. Besides the University Library, which is largely scientific and theological, the Literary Societies have each a well-selected and increasing library of general literature. Available for use in all the libraries there are about eight thousand five hundred volumes. The friends of literary culture are urged to help the University to enlarge and improve its facilities in this department. The possession at last, through the completion of the new building, of suitable space for books should stimulate renewed interest and effort. The special need of the Library just now is a larger number of works of general character, especially in English literature.

## The Reading Room.

Adjoining the Library and open daily, is a Reading-Room, furnished with the leading religious and secular newspapers of the land, with magazines, illustrated papers, scientific and technical journals, reviews, etc., and affords many a pleasant hour to students who wish entertainment or who desire to keep abreast of the times.

## Apparatus and Laboratories.

The physical and chemical apparatus is of excellent quality, satisfactorily illustrating the various topics presenting themselves in the scientific course. In the Physical department a large addition has recently been made of apparatus for use in the laboratory. The chemical laboratory has been fitted up in a simple but effective manner, with modern appliances, work tables, hoods, water, gas, etc. The facilities for teaching this important branch of science are now vastly greater than they have been hitherto. Special provision is now made for work in qualitive and quantitive analysis, and the University invites special students to take up this work.

## Gymnasium.

The University has a Gymnasium of the best type, commodious, well arranged, and equipped with the usual apparatus. Bath-rooms, supplied with hot and cold water, are attached, with suitable dressing-rooms, lockers, etc. In connection with the Gymnasium there is also a pair of bowling-alleys, scientifically built, and of regulation size. All the rooms are well lighted with electricity. A Physical Director is in charge of this department of the University. He has three or four regular classes, meeting at stated hours, for scientific exercises and development, and in addition gives general superintendence to all the work in the gymnasium. He has met with great success in the conduct of this work, and his training has contributed very materially to the physical welfare of the young men. Attendance upon the classes or work in the Gymnasium is expected of all except the Divinity students and such others as the Physical Director may excuse for satisfactory reasons. Frequent entertainments, of a most attractive character and largely attended, are given in the Gymnasium. Some of the professors or other officers of the University are found almost daily in the Gymnasium, especially in the bowling-alleys, taking part with the students in the advantages offered for healthful and invigorating exercise.

# General Regulations.

Students are expected to matriculate promptly upon arrival; failure to do so will be recorded on the first reports sent to parents.

All University fees are payable upon entrance.

Students and Faculty will meet together for Chapel services once a day.

No student shall be absent from Clarksville without the Chancellor's permission.

Students are not permitted to visit saloons, pool-rooms, public billiard halls, or to board at hotels.

Card-playing is strictly forbidden, and any student known to engage in it will be subject to discipline.

The use of tobacco is not allowed in any part of the building.

No playing is allowed on the Campus in study hours.

Students coming from other colleges and institutions are required to present satisfactory testimonials of honorable dismission.

All students will attend the Presbyterian Church, or such other church as parent or guardian may designate, on Sunday morning.

Leave to go from Clarksville for games, concerts, etc., will be granted only on the written request of parent or guardian, in each specific case.

Students may board only at such private houses as the Faculty shall approve, and the Faculty may, at any time, require a student to change his boarding-house.

Students may not sit or loiter about the University's halls or rooms during the hours from nine to two, but may by permission of a Professor sit in his room between recitations.

No student is allowed to withdraw from any class to which he has been assigned without the permission of the Professor in the given School or Department, endorsed by the Chancellor.

Each student shall pursue the studies of at least three schools, and shall have not more than eighteen nor fewer than fifteen recitations per week, except by permission of the Faculty.

# Affiliated Schools.

The following schools for the special training of young men for College and University are closely related to the University, and are recommended to the patronage of those who live in the territory to which each belongs. Each of them has the privilege, under certain conditions, of nominating one of its graduates for scholarship privileges, with free tuition, in the University. It is suggested that parents correspond with the principals.

## Chamberlain-Hunt Academy.

This is a training school for boys and young men. It is located at Port Gibson, Miss., and is under the care of the Synod of Mississippi. Owing to endowment, its rates are extremely low. It has a full corps of experienced and skilful teachers. The study of the English Bible is a part of the regular curriculum. Catalogues, etc., may be had by addressing Prof. W. C. Guthrie, A. B., Principal.

## French Camp Academy.

This institution is owned and governed by the Presbytery of Central Mississippi. It has had a career of great usefulness in training young men for entrance into the higher classes of the University. It is situated in the pleasant and healthful village of French Camp, Chocktaw county, Miss., a few miles from McCool Station. Board can be had in dormitories at $8.00, and in private families at $10.00 per month. Tuition rates are moderate. In this cultured and quiet community the temptations that divert young men from study and lead to extravagance of expenditure are at a minimum. The fall term usually opens on ths second Wednesday of September. It is under the charge of Rev. F. L. McCue.

## University School, Clarksville, Tenn.

This school offers regular courses in the English branches, Latin, Greek, French, German and Mathematics, preparatory to College or University. All of the pupils are required to take an elementary course in Bible History. Three written examinations are held during the session. For particulars address the Principal, Prof. J. M. Gordon.

## Robert B. Jones High School.

This school was established a few years ago by the munificence of the late Robert B. Jones. It is located at Lynnville, Tenn., and is under the charge of Prof. Jackson Reeves, A. B., B. S. The building is new and well equipped, the course of study thorough, and the moral and religious influences good.

## Haynes-McLean School.

This school is located at Lewisburg, Tenn., and is under the charge of Prof. M. M. Summar. It aims to do thorough work and to give a good preparation for College or for active life.

## Hay-Long College.

This institution was established at Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., in 1894. It offers English, Classical and Scientific training. It is under the care of Columbia Presbytery, but is not strictly a sectarian school. Miss Charlotte E. Henderson is the Principal.

## Branham & Hughes School.

This school is located at Spring Hill, Tenn., and has a fine reputation for the work it is doing. It bears the name of the Principals.

## Peoples Bros'. School.

This school is located at Franklin, Tenn., and has been very successful in preparing boys for College.

# Schedule of Lectures and Recitations.

| PROFESSORS | | CHANCELLOR | DEADERICK | NICOLASSEN | DINWIDDIE | LYON | M'KEE | | PRICE | WHAREY | ALEXANDER | WEBB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M., W., F. | I. | Bib. III. | French I. | Greek I. | | Astron. | | | | | Heb. I. T., W., Th., F., S. | Theol. II. |
| T., Th., S. | 9-10 | | French II. | 5 Days. | | Meteor. | Chem. II. | | Hist. I. | | | 5 Days. |
| M., W., F. | II. | | Latin III. | | | | | | Ec. Hist. II. | Eng. I. | | Theol. I. |
| T., Th., S. | 10-11 | | Latin II. | | | Phys. II. | | Metaph. | | | | 5 Days. |
| M., W., F. | III. | Bib. I. | | Greek II. | | | Chem. I. | | | | N. T. Gk. I. | |
| T., Th., S. | 11-12 | Bib. II. | | Greek III. | | | Geol.& Bi. | Prac. Th. | | | | |
| M., W., F. | IV. | Bibl. Hist. M., W. | Latin I. | | Math. III. | | | Psy.&Log. | Hist. II. | | N. T. Gk. II. | |
| T., Th., S. | 12-1 | | 5 Days. | | Math. II. | | | Civ. & Ec. | | | Heb. II. | |
| M., W., F. | V. | | | Ger. II. | Math. IA. | Phys. I. | | | | Eng. III. | | |
| T., Th., S. | 1-2 | | | Ger. I. | Math. IB. | | | | Ec. Hist. I. | Eng. II. | | |
| M., W., F. | VI. | | | El. Gk. | Survey-ing. | | Lab. Work. | | | | | |
| T., Th., S. | 3-5 | | | 5 Days. | | | | | | | | |

Students may not take classes which conflict in recitation hours except by special permission of the Faculty, which will be granted only in very exceptional cases. Not more than eighteen hours nor fewer than fifteen hours, per week, may be taken without special permission of the Faculty. After enrollment in a class, a student may not withdraw from it without the consent of the Professor, endorsed by the Chancellor. All students enrolled in a graduating class are regarded as candidates for its Certificate.

Classes which meet five days in the week do not recite on Saturday, except Heb. I.

# The Academic Schools.

## Staff of Instruction.

——— ———, Chancellor, and Shearer Professor of the English Bible,

GEORGE FREDERICK NICOLASSEN, A. M., Ph. D., Vice Chancellor, and Professor of Greek and German.

ROBERT PRICE, D. D., McComb Professor of History.

JAMES ADAIR LYON, A. M., Ph. D., Stewart Professor of Physics and Astronomy.

THOMAS OAKLEY DEADERICK, A. M., Professor of Latin and French.

——— ———, Professor of Philosophy.

ALBERT BLEDSOE DINWIDDIE, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of Mathematics.

SOLOMON REID McKEE, Ph. D., Kennedy Professor of Chemistry and Biology.

JAMES BLANTON WHAREY, A. M., Alumni Professor of English.

## The School of the English Bible.

### (Including the Evidences of Christianity.)

CHANCELLOR.

In this course there are three classes, each meeting three times a week. The English Bible is the chief text-book. The classes are thoroughly drilled as to the facts of the Bible, so as to become readily familiar with them. The history is studied in its relations to the scheme of redemption and the purposes of inspiration. As much attention as possible, and as the advancement of the students will justify, is paid to General and Special Introduction, and to the general questions of Canonicity and Textual and Higher Criticism. Great stress is laid upon the analysis of the several

books. While the classes study separate parts of the Scripture, there are certain general features taught alike to all, with increasing fulness and minuteness of detail and crttical examination as the student passes from the lower to the higher classes. In the study of the history special attention is paid to the results of recent explorations.

Class I studies the Scriptures from Genesis to Malachi, paying special attention to Ethnology and Geography, and aiming to acquire perfect familiarity with the facts and geography of the Old Testament. The text-books are the Bible, Shearer's "Bible Course Syllabus," and Hurlbut's "Manual of Biblical Geography."

Class II first studies the facts of the Scriptures from Matthew to Revelation, and then goes back to the Old Testament for fuller examination. Due attention is paid to that part of secular history which interlaces with Jewish history, and some attention is paid to Assyriology and Egyptology, to obtain the general results of their recent great advancement. The prophetical books are studied in careful relation with the associated history. The inter-biblical period is presented in a series of lectures. The text-books are the same as in Class I, and in addition the Professor's "Notes," with reference to Stanley's "History of the Jewish Church," Third Series, Smith's "Old Testament History," Breed's "Preparation of the World for Christ," the works of Sayce, and McCurdy's "History, Prophecy and the Monuments."

Class III completes the New Testament, paying large attention to the history of our Lord. The Gospels are carefully and critically studied, as far as is possible to English students, in their relations to one another. The general question of Harmony is examined. Christian Morality as taught by the Sermon on the Mount, the Emancipation from Judaism, the Missionary Work of the Apostles, and the occasion, purpose, scope and analysis of the several books of the New Testament are given special attention. One-third of the year is devoted to the study of the Evidences of Christianity. The text-books are Robinson's English Harmony, Alexander's "Evidences of Christianity," and the Professor's "Notes."

## The School of Ancient Languages.

PROFESSORS DEADERICK AND NICOLASSEN.

In this School there are two Departments: (a) The Latin Language and Literature, and (b) The Greek Language and Literature. Each Department has three classes. Entrance into Class I of each requires accurate knowledge of the inflections and skill in translation. Translation, examination on the text, full reference to the Grammars, and weekly written exercises, constitute the methods of instruction in both languages.

Roman and Grecian Geography, History, Antiquities, and Literature receive attention. Classical Mythology, Greek Art, and the elements of Comparative Philology, are taught. The principles of classic rhythm and metre are set forth and illustrated, with drill in the more common metres. Sight-reading is practiced in all the classes.

### (a) The Department of Latin.

PROFESSOR DEADERICK.

CLASS I—To enter this class it is required that the student be thoroughly prepared by a careful study of the language for at least two years. He must previously have read four books of Cæsar and four orations of Cicero, or their equivalents. The text-books used are Ovid, Livy, Sallust, Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar, Myers' History of Rome.

CLASS II—The text-books of this class are Selected Letters of Cicero, Pliny, Horace, Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar, Wilkins' Roman Literature, The Private Life of the Romans (by Preston and Dodge).

CLASS III—The text-books of this class are Tacitus, Juvenal, Terence, Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar, Guerber's Myths, Peile's Primer of Philology.

Books Recommended: Harper's Dictionary of Classical Literature and Antiquities, Ginn & Co.'s Classical Atlas, or Kiepert's Ancient Atlas, and Harper's Latin Dictionary.

Pronunciation is according to the Roman method. Metres are studied and the poetry is scanned. Original exercises are generally given, based for the most part on passages selected from the authors studied. Sight-reading is required of all classes. Some instruction in Philology and Roman Antiquities will be given by lectures to the higher classes.

### (b) The Department of Greek.

VICE-CHANCELLOR NICOLASSEN.

CLASS I—The preparation required for entrance into this class is not so much a matter of time as of thoroughness. The student is expected to know the ordinary Attic forms and syntax, to have read about one book of the Anabasis, and to have had considerable practice in translating English into Greek. The use of accents is required.

A part of the work of this class consists of the minute study of the verbs, their principal parts, synopsis of tenses, the inflection of certain portions. Students in other classes are permitted and encouraged to attend this class for a few minutes each day and take part in this exercise.

Text-Books.—Xenophon's Anabasis with Vocabulary (Goodwin and White), Memorabilia, Morgan's Lysias, Goodwin's Greek Grammar, Collar and Daniell's Beginner's Greek Composition, Myers' Eastern Nations and Greece.

CLASS II—In the first term Demosthenes will be read; in the second, Herodotus; in the third, Homer.

Text-Books.—Tarbell's Philippics, Herodotus, Seymour's Six Books of Homer's Iliad, Goodwin's Greek Grammar, Fowler's Greek Literature, Demosthenes and Herodotus (Ancient Classics for English Readers), Church's Stories from Homer.

CLASS III.—The time of this class is divided between prose and poetry.

Text-Books.—Plato, Thucydides, Sophocles, Goodwin's Greek Grammar, Gulick's Life of the Ancient Greeks, Plato and Thucydides (Ancient Classics for English Readers), Church's Stories from the Greek Tragedians.

The Professor's Revised Notes will be used in each class.

Lexicons and books of reference recommended: Liddell and Scott's Lexicon (unabridged), Veitch's Greek Verbs, Harper's Dictionary of Classical Literature and Antiquities, Kiepert's Ancient Atlas or Ginn & Co.'s Classical Atlas.

Written translations of English into Greek are required in all the classes once a week. On the other days of recitation a short oral exercise of this kind forms a part of the lesson, so that on each day throughout the course some practice is had in translating English into Greek. In connection with Homer and the Dramatists the principles of metre are taught, and students are drilled in scanning. Sight-reading is practiced in all the classes.

A Beginners' class will be formed for those who are not sufficiently advanced to enter Class I.

GRADUATE COURSE.—The work in this course may be considered under three heads:

I. LITERARY. The aim will be to read a large amount of Greek. One year will be devoted to Homer, another to the Age of Pericles, the third to the subsequent literature.

II. SCIENTIFIC. Certain philological subjects will be studied, such as the History of Classical Philology, Textual Criticism, Inscriptions, etc. Mueller's "Handbuch der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft" has been used in connection with this part of the course.

III. PRACTICAL. The student is required to attend one of the regular classes, and from timn to time to do each of the things required of a teacher, to conduct the recitation, make out an examination paper, correct the exercises, etc., in order that he may learn by actual experience how to do these things.

The course is intended principally for those who expect to become teachers of Greek. A reading knowledge of German and French will be required, and no one will be admitted to the course who is not a graduate in Latin and Greek of this University unless he gives satisfactory evidence of having pursued an equivalent course elsewhere.

## The School of Mathematics.

PROFESSOR DINWIDDIE.

The requirement for entrance is the completion of Algebra through Quadratics and three books of Plane Geometry. Students who enter the first year's course deficient in Geometry will have the opportunity to prepare themselves during the first term under a tutor, so as to carry on this subject with the class in the second term. The first year's course is so arranged that the student who finds mathematical work difficult and tedious may give two years to this course.

CLASS IA.—The class studies particularly Simultaneous Quadratic Equations, Ratio and Proportion, the Progressions, the Binomial Theorem, and completes the study of Plane and Solid Geometry, with a considerable number of original exercises.

Text-Books.—Wentworth's College Algebra, Wentworth's Plane and Solid Geometry.

CLASS IB.—In Algebra and Geometry, the special object of this class is to develop in the student the ability to do original and theoretical work. In Algebra, original and more difficult problems are given in those subjects studied in the other class of this course, and special study is made of Indeterminate Equations, Indeterminate Coefficients, Logarithms, Choice, Variables and Limits, Series, and elementary Theory of Equations, with an introduction to Determinants. In Geometry, the class works a large number of original exercises. A course in Plane Trigonometry is completed in the last term of the session.

Text-Books.—Wentworth's College Algebra, Wentworth's Plane and Solid Geometry, Crockett's Trigonometry.

CLASS II.—The student must be thoroughly grounded in all of the work of the preceding course in order to enter this class. After working a number of original problems in Plane Trigonometry, the class completes courses in Spherical Trigonometry and in Plane Analytic Geometry.

Text-Books.—Crockett's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Tanner and Allen's Analytic Geometry.

CLASS III.—Original problems in Plain Analytic Geometry, followed by a course in solid Analytic Geometry, Differential and Integral Calculus, with an introduction to Differential Equations.

Text-Books.—Tanner and Allen's Analytic Geometry, Nichol's Differential and Integral Calculus, Granville's Differential and Integral Calculus.

CLASS IV.—An advanced course will be offered each year in one of the following subjects: (1) Analytic Geometry, (2) Differential Calculus, (3) Integral Calculus, (4) Differential Equations, (5) Theory of Equations, (6) Mechanics.

SURVEYING CLASS.—After studying the use and adjustment of instruments and the theoretical treatment of various problems, the student is

required to spend a large part of his time in field work. A course in Mechanical Drawing is given, and the student is required to submit notes and drawings of all field work in approved form. The best surveying instruments are provided.

Text-Book.—Raymond's Plane Surveying.

All classes must obtain the latest editions of the respective text-books. In each class the texts studied are supplemented by lectures and by original problems from other sources. At frequent intervals each student is required to submit written solutions of assigned problems, and to stand test examinations on subjects that have been studied.

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## The School of Natural Sciences.

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PROFESSORS LYON AND MCKEE.

This School embraces the following Departments: (a) Physics and Astronomy, (b) General and Analytical Chemistry, and (c) Geology and Biology.

### (a) Department of Physics and Astronomy.

PROFESSOR LYON.

The work of this Department embraces four classes—Two in Physics, one in Astronomy, and one in Meteorology. Each of these classes counts equally in making up requirements for degrees.

1. PHYSICS I.—Students entering this class should have a fair knowledge of Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry. Regular lessons in a text-book will be assigned, but this will be largely supplemented by many matters not in the book and by abundant oral instruction. Facts and principles will be illustrated by numerous experiments. Special effort is made to teach the student to observe and reason for himself, and to apply the knowledge acquired to the practical problems everywhere presenting themselves. He is encouraged to ask questions and express opinions freely. The ground covered will include Mechanics and all the topics of Elementary Physics. The class meets three times a week throughout the year. The text-books used the present year: Carhart's University Physics, and Gage's Principles of Physics.

2. PHYSICS II.—This class naturally follows Physics I, and it is very desirable that students entering it should have completed the work of that class. Still this is not absolutely required for entrance.

The field of study covered by this class is the same as for Class I, embracing all the subjects ordinarily included under the title of Physics, but the treatment will be less elementary, and special attention will be

given to Electricity. We will use for the present as our text-book for recitation and discussion, Ames' Theory of Physics.

At least two hours per week will be devoted to Laboratory work, using Ames and Bliss, Manual of Experiments in Physics, thouge not confining the work strictly to that text. Large additions have been made this year to the apparatus necessary for this kind of work.

3. Astronomy.—This class devotes two recitation hours per week to the thorough study of the text-book, Young's General Astronomy. Besides this, two hours more, one at the regular recitation period and the other in the afternoon or at night, are given to practical work in Astronomy, such as learning to handle and adjust the Telescope, Transit Instrument and Sextant, and to make observations with them, to calculate Time, Latitude, Longitude, and Eclipses, and to become personally acquainted with the most interesting features of the Sun, Moon, Planets and Constellations.

4. Meteorology.—This very important and interesting branch of study is rapidly growing in importance. Few studies offer better opportunity for mental discipline. At the same time knowledge is acquired which affords continual pleasure and profit to the possessor throughout subsequent life. The text-book used for the present is W. M. Davis' Elements of Meteorology. Two hours per week are given to the study, and the course will be made as practical as possible, by teaching the use of instruments and by actual observations in the field.

### (b) The Department of Chemistry.

Professor McKee.

The work in this Department, occupying a period of two years, is intended to give the student a knowledge of the whole field of Chemistry—General, Analytical, Theoretical, and Applied. No purely technical courses are offered at present, but the subject is treated in such a way as to furnish the student a broad foundation for more special or technical work. The work is carried on by means of recitation, lectures and laboratory practice. The Laboratory is equipped with all appliances and apparatus necessary for that part of the work.

Class I.—This year is devoted to an elementary course in general Inorganic Chemistry and the Chemistry of the Carbon Compounds (three hours a week), accompanied by work in the Laboratory, involving the preparation and examination of some of the elements, and some of the more important compounds. The latter part of the Laboratory work is given to Qualitative Analysis. At least two hours a week are required in the laboratory.

Text-Books.—Remsen's Introduction to Chemistry (Briefer Course), Remsen's Organic Chemistry, Remsen's Laboratory Manual, and some elementary book on Qualitative Analysis.

Class II.—In the second year the subject is treated in a much more

comprehensive way. An advanced course is given in general Inorganic Chemistry, and the Chemistry of the Carbon Compounds. Attention is also given to Theoretical Chemistry, Methods of Analysis, Chemical Technology and historical topics as far as possible. In the Laboratory Qualitative Analysis is continued, a course in the preparation of some of the more important Compounds of Carbon, and a short course in Quantitative Analysis are given. The Laboratory work requires at least four hours a week.

Text-Books.—Remsen's Advanced Chemistry, Perkin and Kipping's Organic Chemistry, Talbot's Quantitative Chemistry.

Class III.—A third year's course is now offered, which will consist of one or two lectures or recitations a week dealing with quantitative methods and special topics in technical work; also six to eight hours laboratory work, given mainly to quantitative analysis.

### (c) Department of Geology and Biology.

Professor McKee.

The work in this Department, which occupies one year, comprises courses in Mineralogy, Geology, and general Zoology (three hours a week). Besides Crystallography, Descriptive Mineralogy and Blowpipe Analysis, practice is given in the identification of minerals both by sight and by blowpipe tests. The course in Zoology is sufficient to enable the student to understand Palæontology. In the study of these branches use is made of the very complete collection of minerals and fossils contained in the cabinets of the institution. Short excursions in the field will be taken as often as possible.

Text-Books.—Moses and Parsons' Mineralogy, Le Conte's Elements of Geology, Burnet's or Orton's Zoology.

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## The School of Philosophy.

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Professor ————

There are three Departments in this Shool, with one class in each.

### (a) Psychology and Logic.

During the first term instruction is given in Logic, both Deductive and Inductive. Copious exercises in the practical application of logical principles are required. The second and third terms are devoted to Psychology. The threefold mental functions, cognitive, sensitive and voluntary, are elucidated by text-book and lecture.

Text-Books.—Gregory's Practical Logic, Dewey's Psychology.

### (b) Psychology and Ethics.

The Theory of Knowledge, the Philosopy of Ethics and Aesthetics, Metaphysics proper or the Theory of Substantial Existence, together with the Philosophy of Religion, are discussed from both an historical and dialectical point of view. Lectures and text-books are utilized. Special attention is directed to the criticism of contemporary systems and tendencies.

Text-Books.—Harris' Philosophical Basis of Theism, Hunter's History of Philosophy.

### (c) Civics and Economics.

This class studies the subjects of Political Economy and the Science of Politics.

Text Books.—Woodrow Wilson's The State, Johnson's American Politics, Gide's Economics.

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## The School of Modern Languages.

PROFESSORS NICOLASSEN AND DEADERICK.

### (a) The German Language and Literature.

PROFESSOR NICOLASSEN.

CLASS I.—In this class the elements of the language will be studied, with a view to the use of a connected text as soon as possible. Constant practice in conversation will be given. The most important subjects, both in inflection and syntax, are presented early in the course and then, by a system of weekly reviews, are kept constantly fresh.

Text-Books.—Joynes-Meissner's German Grammar, Brandt's German Reader, Collar's Shorter Eysenbach.

CLASS II.—The study of the Grammar will be continued, and some attention will be paid to German History and Literature. The authors named merely indicate the grade of work done; the texts are changed every session.

Text-Books.—Joynes-Meissner's German Grammar, Whitney's German Dictionary, Freytag's Soll and Haben, Schiller's Song of the Bell, Gœthe's Faust, Sime's History of Germany, Moore's German Literature, Collar's Shorter Eysenbach.

### (b) The French Language and Literature.

PROFESSOR DEADERICK.

In this department there are two classes.

CLASS I.—In the earlier stages much stress is laid upon pronunciation, and at no period is this neglected. The Grammar and the Reader are studied at the same time, and the former is copiously illustrated from the text during the entire year. English-French exercises are begun at an early date. Opportunity for conversation will be given.

Text-Books.—Fraser and Squair's French Grammar, Aldrich and Foster's French Reader, Recits de Guerre et de Revolution.

CLASS II.—In this class it is expected of the student to make prompt, accurate and elegant renderings from the authors in hand, and to master the more difficult principles of Grammar and the idioms of the language, illustrated still from the text and continued exercises.

Text-Books.—Fraser and Squair's French Grammar, Erckmann-Chatrian's Le Juif Polonais, Scribe's La Camaraderie, Victor Hugo's La Chute, Moliere's L'Avare, Montgomery's French History, Saintsbury's Primer of French Literature, Spiers and Surenne's French Pronouncing Dictionary, or Heath's French Dictionary.

## The School of General History.

PPOFESSOR PRICE.

CLASS I.—The studies of this class will be devoted to Ancient History, with the use of the best text-books which can be procured. During the present session we have used Myers' Eastern Nations, Smith's History of Greece, and Myers' Rise and Fall of Rome.

CLASS II.—The studies of this class begin with the Fall of the Western Roman Empire and come down to the present time.

Text-Books.—Myers' Mediæval and Modern History, Cheyney's Short History of England.

## The School of English.

PROFESSOR WHAREY.

The School of English embraces two Departments: (a) Rhetoric and English Literature; (b) English Language.

## (a) Rhetoric and English Literature.

There are two classes in this Department.

CLASS I.—A general survey of English and American Literature. A careful study is made of selections from the best authors. Parallel reading is required. Compositions fortnightly.

Text-Books.—Halleck's History of English Literature, Matthews' Introduction to American Literature.

The work of this class pre-supposes a thorough knowledge of Grammar and of the elementary principles of Composition. No student will be allowed to enter the class except by certificate or upon examination. Those who are not prepared for this work may be admitted to a class organized for the special purpose of making up the deficiencies of inadequate preparation. This class is provided on account of the lack of preparation in many of our students, and it is our purpose to dispense with it as soon as possible.

CLASS II.—A critical study of Shakspere, Tennyson and Browning; also an advanced course in Rhetoric. Parallel reading is required. Essays every three weeks.

In Class I the history of the literature is taught in connection with a study of the literature itself. In Class II special emphasis is laid upon the art of expression in prose and poetry, the philosophy of literature, and the canons of criticism. Throughout the course, the student is thrown upon his own resources; taste is cultivated by close study of our classics; and practice is given in frequent exercises. Each class meets three times a week.

## (b) English Language.

CLASS III.—This Department comprises one class. The aim of this Department is to lay the foundation for an accurate, broad and scientific knowledge of the language.

Text-Books.—Smith's Old English Grammar, Bright's Anglo-Saxon Reader, Liddell's Chaucer, Emerson's History of the English Language. Essays every three weeks.

The text-books and study-lists are not prospective, but historical. Changes are made every year.

GRADUATE COURSES.—Three courses in English for Graduate students are provided. They may be pursued by any one who desires to make a specialty of teaching English. In order to afford the student opportunities of practical experience, he is required to assist in teaching the undergraduate classes of this School. Each course involves a year's work, but the courses may be taken in any order.

Prerequisites for entrance are: (1) Graduation from the School of English in this University, or an equivalent course elsewhere; (2) Graduation in Latin and German; (3) Graduation in Greek or Philosophy.

COURSE A.—(1) Literary History and Biography; (2) Poetry, specializing one period, one department, one author; e. g., the Elizabethan Period, Dramatic Poetry, Shakspere.

COURSE B.—(1) English Etymology and Historical English Grammar; (2) Gothic; (3) Old and Middle English Literature, specializing one writer or group from each period; e. g., "Beowulf" and Chaucer.

COURSE C.—(1) Rhetoric, Literary Analytics and Criticism; (2) Prose, comparing two or more periods, two or more writers or groups; e. g., the Eighteenth Century with the Nineteenth, the Essay with the Novel, Addison and Fielding with De Quincey and Thackeray.

## Suggested Courses.

To aid students in determining the courses they will take, the Faculty recommends the following for the first two years as specially fitted to start young men well upon their collegiate life. In these years it is of great importance that the student pursue a course which will form a basis for the degrees that crown the work of later years.

COURSE (A).

First Year—Bib. I, Lat. I (or Lat. II), Math. IB, Gk. I, Eng. I.

Second Year—Bib. II, Lat. II (or Lat. III), Math. II, Gk. II, Physics I.

COURSE (B).

First Year—Bib. I, Lat. I, Math. IB, Hist. I (or Fr. I), Eng. I.

Second Year—Bib. II, Lat. II, Math. II, Physics I, Fr. I.

COURSE (C).

First Year—Bib. I, Math. IB, Fr. I, Hist. I, Eng. I.

Second Year—Bib. II, Math. II, Fr. II, Physics I, Chem I.

COURSE (D).

First Year—Bib. I, Eng. I, Lat. I, Fr. I, (or Ger.), Hist. I.

Second Year—Bib. II, Eng. II, Lat. II, Fr. II, (or Germ.), Psych., (or Hist. II).

For A. B. in four years, take Course (A) or Course (B).

For B. S. in four years, take Course (B) or Course (C), substituting Chem. I for Fr. I in second year of Course (B).

For B. PH. in four years, take Course (D).

# The Theological Schools.

## Staff of Instruction.

——— ————, Chancellor, and Shearer Professor of Biblical History and of the English Bible.

ROBERT ALEXANDER WEBB, D. D., Dean, and Palmer Professor of Systematic Theology.

ROBERT PRICE, D. D., McComb Professor of Ecclesiastical History.

WILLIAM ADDISON ALEXANDER, D. D., Professor of Biblical Languages and Literature.

——— ————, Professor of Practical Theology.

JAMES BLANTON WHAREY, A. M., P. H. D., Instructor in Public Reading.

## History.

The Divinity School of the Southwestern Presbyterian University, anticipated in the plan of the University at the organization of the latter, was the first professional school to be opened. It was organized in June, 1885, and has been in successful operation for twenty years. It is under the same government as the other schools of the University, viz.: the Board of Directors appointed by the Synods of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee. Its students are subject to the same rules. Its discipline and government are not distinct. The Chancellor is the chief executive and the presiding officer of all. Students completing the work of a School or Department are given Certificates of Graduation; students completing the entire course required, and having the proper academic requirements, are given the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity. A committee of the Board is regularly appointed to attend the final examinations in the Divinity classes. The schedule of lectures and recitations is so arranged as to give students of mature years, who are deficient in any of the lower branches, facilities for bringing up their studies by attendance upon the Academic classes. A full English course, with extensive practical training, is provided for those whom any Presbytery may officially declare extraordinary cases, but who may yet desire to have some special training before entering upon their life work, but all shortening of the course of study or omission of any of the branches required, as well as all anticipation of divinity studies before one is properly equipped for them, is discouraged and in many cases declined by the Faculty. Practical training is given all students in reading the

Scriptures and hymns, preparation and delivery of sermons, and other public duties.

## Government and Plan.

The Divinity School, embracing subordinate Schools and Departments, is an integral part of the University, and the members of the classes are subject to the same rules and regulations by which the students in the other Schools are governed.

## System of Schools.

The subjects of instruction are arranged in distinct Elective Schools and Departments of Schools. The schedules of work are arranged with a view to giving the student opportunity to undertake as many studies as he may be capable of pursuing, subject to the Faculty's advice, and in some cases to attend certain higher classes in Academic studies in case he needs to bring up deficiencies or to review classical work. Certificates of Graduation are awarded to students upon the completion of the studies of any School or Department of a School.

## Two Years' Divinity Course.

By means of the longer session of the Divinity School, the absence of holidays and the special preparation of most of the students in the University's School of Biblical Instruction before entering the Divinity classes, the diligent student can complete the entire course in two years. This is accomplished without the sacrifice of thoroughness in scholarship or training. It is no "short cut" into the ministry. It means hard, steady and long-continued application. The remarkable success of our students who are now in the ministry, indicates that the training is adequate. The Faculty emphasizes the fact that a student who has completed the first year at any of the Seminaries where the course covers three years cannot enter this Divinity School abreast of those who have completed its first year, expecting to complete the entire course with them.

## The Degree of Bachelor of Divinity.

This Degree is conferred upon all who complete the following course, in which students from other institutions seeking the Degree shall be credited by actual attainments: Graduation in the Schools of Biblical Instruction, Ancient Languages, Philosophy, Rhetoric and English Literature, Theology, Practical Theology, Biblical Languages, Ecclesiastical History, including Biblical History, and in four of the following subjects: German, French, Chemistry I, Chemistry II, Physics I, Physics II, Astronomy, Meteorology, Geology and Biology, Mathematics II, History I and in which two classes in Natural Science shall be required. This Degree

will also be conferred upon a Bachelor of Arts of this or any other approved institution upon the completion of the studies of the Divinity School, provided that in his Academic course the candidate has finished Intermediate Greek or its equivalent, and Psychology.

## Practical Instruction.

It is the special aim of the Divinity School to prepare men practically for their work. To this end, particular emphasis is laid in both text-books and lectures upon methods of work, the history and principles of Foreign and Home Missions, Sabbath School work, the condition and needs of the home and foreign field, the nature of the efforts making for their evangelization or sustentation, etc. The Synods owning the University are given special study, where practicable, by means of lectures on the condition, needs, and work in each, delivered by men invited to present such a course in the fullest and most practical manner.

## Scholastic Year.

The Divinity School opens on the third Wednesday in September, (September 20, 1905,) and closes on the second Wednesday in June. A few days' rest is given at Christmas. There are no Saturday or Monday holidays. Students are urged to report promptly. The Chancellor or any Professor will be glad to give any information that may be desired by those who think of entering.

## Religious Services.

All divinity students are required to attend the daily devotional exercises in the Chapel, and the Sabbath morning service at the Presbyterian Church, unless excused for special cause, or because enrolled among the mission workers.

## Examinations.

Students are subjected to a careful written examination in each School three times a year, and the award of Certificates or Diplomas is made to depend upon the result, together with the usual requirements of an unblemished Christian character and faithfulness in obeying the general rules of the institution. A committee of the Board of Directors has an additional oral examination held before it in the week preceding each Commencement.

## Practical Training.

The Faculty is composed altogether of men who have been active pastors for from ten to twenty years, and thus have been in actual touch with the people. The distinctive character of the training which they give is its eminently practical nature. This is sought throughout the entire

course. At the same time full technical and scholastic acquirements are furnished and rigidly exacted. Frequent exercises in the delivery of sermons and lectures, and in the reading of the Scriptures and hymns, and in the methods of conducting church courts, are given.

## Co-ordinate or Preparatory Studies.

To those whose preparation in colleges or institutions elsewhere has been defective or limited, special facilities are afforded in the Academic Department of the University. The adjustment of studies and recitations is such that the student can, by taking one year in addition to the regular two years' course, combine with direct theological study such other work as will fit him thoroughly for the later stages of the theological course.

## The Palmer Homiletic Society.

This organization, founded in 1890, is designed to afford practice to the students in all kind of homiletic work. Sermons, homilies, essays, theses on theological points, and the free discussion of practical subjects are the features of each meeting. The Society is full of interest and practical benefit, and its weekly meetings are frequently attended by the Professors and their families, and by citizens of the community. It is a most valuable adjunct to the Divinity Course. The Society's Hall has recently been beautifully refitted, and is a handsome and attractive place of meeting.

## Mission and Other Religious Work.

In several mission schools, chapels, and preaching points in and near the city, as well as in a number of churches within easy reach of Clarksville, opportunity is given for regular and very useful religious work by the students. Many of the students are regularly engaged in such work.

## Relation to Other Students.

The association of the Divinity students with the general student body has been found to be of great advantage to both. It breaks up the professional spirit which the semi-monastic life of a separate institution engenders, gives a broader culture, promotes the practical character, and places a wholesome check upon the life of the theological students. Frequently, and oftentimes upon the students' recommendation, they become the pastors of the Academic students with whom they mingle.

## University Restraints.

Experience has shown that the theological students profit by the discipline and order of the University. The system of marking, examining, requiring strict account of absences, etc., results in more work, less careless waste of time, and more thorough preparation for the life-work of the young men.

## Gymnasium.

The University Gymnasium, with bowling alleys, etc., is at the disposal of the students and is a valuable auxiliary, especially in the winter months or wet weather, when out-door exercises is impracticable.

## Location.

The location--Clarksville, Tenn.,--is in every way adapted to the purposes of Divinity students. The city, of over ten thousand inhabitants, is sufficiently large to furnish variety and opportunity in work, ample church facilities, and privileges of frequent lectures, etc., but not large enough for distraction, on week days and Sundays, or temptation in useless and expensive tastes or habits. In its accessibility, healthfulness, moral tone, social life and order, the freedom of the homes of the best people to the students, and general attractiveness without extravagance, the location is unsurpassed.

## Robb Hall.

In this building, which has been specially fitted up for the purpose, provision is made for Divinity students' rooms, furniture, and low-priced but good board. It is admirably managed, and by its means a pleasant home has been given Theological students, with board, including fuel, lights, and servants' attendance, at a cost of less than two dollars and a half per week.

## The Divinity School's Needs.

The friends of theological education are earnestly asked to aid the University in sustaining this important arm of church work. Funds are needed especially to equip more fully a modern theological library and to erect a new dormitory for the students. The present equipment in both these respects is adequate to the actual necessities of the case, but a better is very much to be desired. From time to time large donations of books have been received. The University is especially indebted for these to Rev. Dr. J. H. McNeilly, of Nashville; Mrs. R. F. Bunting, of Kansas City; Rev. Dr. J. B. Stratton, of Natchez; the late Rev. Dr. Hendrick; the late Mr. Bryce Stewart, of Clarksville; Rev. J. B. Lorance, of Alabama, and the Misses Smith, daughters of the late Rev. Dr. Henry M. Smith, of New Orleans.

# The Course of Study

IN THE

# Divinity Schools.

## The School of the English Bible.

CHANCELLOR.

In this School there are two Departments:

### (a) The English Bible Course.

TWO CLASSES.--In this course, offered if a sufficient number of students elect it, the general facts and principles of Textual Criticism, the history of the versions, General nnd Special Introduction are taught. The facts of the Bible, and their relation throughout to the economy of redemption, history, archæology, typology, laws, prophecy, are the subjects of study. In the first year the main object sought is to know the Bible, in its facts and order. After this, several books, representative of classes, are as critically examined as may be possible to the English student, and the laws of interpretation are taught the class in general principles and applied to the exposition of these books. Special attention is given to the study of the question of harmony, and the popular objections and difficulties urged against the Bible are carefully considered.

Text-Books.—The Bible (Teachers' Edition preferred), Bible Dictionary, Hurlbut's Manual of Biblical Geography, Robinson's English Harmony, John Locke's Commonplace-book to the Holy Scriptures, Ellicott's Collection of Introductions.

### (b) Biblical History.

ONE CLASS.—This course is designed to prepare the student for Ecclesiastical History. It furnishes a rapid survey of the history of the church as traced in the Bible, showing the relation of the facts there recorded to the scheme of redemption.

The school is provided with a complete and valuable series of maps of most recent date, and constant use is made of recent discoveries in the East for the confirmation of the Bible narrative, and for the proof of the integrity and inerrancy of the Scriptures.

Text-Books.—Blakie's Manual of Bible History, Hurlbut's Manual of Biblical Geography and Bible History, Humphrey's Creation to the Giving of the Law, Breed's Preparation of the World for the Coming of Christ, the Professor's Syllabus and Notes.

## The School of Systematic Theology.

PROFESSOR WEBB.

CLASS I meets five times each week, and studies the Theology of Natural Religion, embracing (1) The Sources of Theology, (2) Theology Proper (The Doctrine of God), (3) Cosmology (The Doctrine of Creation), (4) Anthropology (The Doctrine of Man), (5) Hamartiology (The Doctrine of Sin.

CLASS II meets five times each week, and studies the Theology of Supernatural, or Gracious Religion, embracing (1) The Plan of Salvation, (2) Christology (The Doctrine of Christ), (3) Soteriology (The Doctrine of Salvation), (4) Pneumatology (The Doctrine of the Spirit's Application of Salvation), (5) Eschatology (The Doctrine of the Last Things).

Throughout the course attention is paid to Apologetics and Polemics as occasion demands. In considering Pneumatology careful attention is given to the Means of Grace—the Word, Sacraments and Prayer.

The method of instruction combines text-book and lecture. The reguiar text-book is the Systematic Theology of Dr. Charles Hodge, though other systems of Theology are sometimes used to give variety and freshness.

## The School of Biblical Languages and Literature.

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER.

### (a) Hebrew and the Old Testament.

CLASS I.—To this class are given five hours weekly throughout the year. The outlines of grammar are thoroughly studied and the forms mastered. Selections from the historical books are read and subjected to a minute philological analysis. The most common words are memorized as an aid to easy reading at sight. Attention is given throughout the year to translating from English into Hebrew. The aim is by thorough drill, by frequent reviews and by constant enlargement of a vocabulary, to secure such a mastery of the language as will make the subsequent reading of the Old Testament easy and accurate. Attention will be paid to the history of the Hebrew language and literature, also to the origin and collection of the Old Testament Canon.

CLASS II.—The parts of scripture to be read, analyzed and interpreted by this class will be selected from the prophets and Hagiographa and will

vary from year to year. The passages read are subjected to minute and critical analysis. The usual questions that pertain to General and Special Introduction will receive adequate attention. The views of modern destructive critics as to the origin and constitution of the Pentateuch, the Psalter and the Prophetical writings will be carefully examined. Messianic passages will be read, and the Messianic idea traced throughout the Old Testament. The principles ot Hebrew Poetry will be taught, both by lecture and in connection with the study of the text. The ancient feasts and Levitical sacrifices will be considered, as also the scope and development of Prophecy in Israel. Practice will be had in sight-reading. This class meets three time a week.

Text-Books.—Harper's Elements of Hebrew, Harper's Hebrew Method and Manual, Harper's Elements of Syntax, Gesenius' or Fuerst's Lexicon, Green's and Nordheimer's Grammars constantly referred to.

Reference books in exegesis will vary according to the parts of Scripture read.

### (b) The New Testament.

CLASS I.—This class meets three times a week. It will read the Gospels. Principles of harmony are taught, and the outlines of the life of our Lord are carefully traced. Such subjects as the New Testament Canon, origin and peculiarities of New Testament Greek, the principles and methods of Textual Criticism, the origin and mutual relations of the four Gospels, the history of English Versions, will be carefully taught, both by text-book and lecture. Special introduction to the Catholic Epistles, with analysis and readings in the same. A knowledge of Classic Greek is presupposed in those who join this class.

CLASS II.—This class will meet three times a week, and read mainly the Pauline Epistles, through the order of Gospels the first year and Epistles the second may be changed if convenience so dictates. All passages read are subjected to careful analysis, with oral expositions and with constant blackboard exercises in outlining. Critical commentaries will be used as text-books. Theses and critical exercises may be required from time to time. Special introduction to the various Epistles will be studied, with discussion of the general aim and content of each book.

Text-Books and References.—Alexander's New Testament Literature, Robinson's Harmony (Riddle's Edition), Andrew's Life of Our Lord, Hodge, Shedd, Ellicott, Lightfoot and Meyer on the Epistles, Ramsey's Spiritual Kingdom, Winer's or Buttmann's New Testament Grammar, Burton's New Testament Moods and Tenses, Robinson's or Thayer's New Testament Lexicon, Westcott and Hort's New Testament, Warfield's Textual Criticism, Ellicott's Collection of New Testament Introductions, Weiss' New Testament Introduction. Other references will be given in the class work.

## The School of Practical Theology.

PROFESSOR ————

This school teaches the practical use of the materials gathered in the Schools of Exegetical, Historical and Systematic Theology. It embraces Ecclesiastical, Homiletical and Pastoral Theology.

There are three departments.

### (a) Church Polity,

including the Nature, Powers, Officers, Ordinances, Government and Discipline of the Church. The Form of Government and Rules of Discipline of our Church are carefully studied, and instruction is also given in the rules and principles of Parliamentary Practice as applied in Ecclesiastical Courts.

Text-Books.—Morris' Ecclesiology, the Constitution of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

### (b) Homiletics.

In Homiletics, in addition to the study of approved text-books, the class analyzes and criticises some of the celebrated sermons of the great preachers. Written exercises, consisting of sketches of sermons or fully written sermons, are prepared by the class and criticised by the Professor.

Text-Books.—Broadus' Homiletics, Broadus' History of Preaching.

### (c) Pastoral Theology.

In Pastoral Theology the following topics are considered: The Pastor in his Personal Parochial Work, the Sabbath-School, Revivals, Evangelistic Work, Foreign Missions, and General Church Work.

Great stress is laid upon the work of Foreign Missions, its aims, principles, methods and history.

Text-Books.—Murphy's Pastoral Theology, Gregory's Christ's Trumpet Call to the Ministry, Dennis' Foreign Missions after a Century.

## The School of Ecclesiastical History.

PROFESSOR PRICE.

The subject is taught by lectures and text-books.

CLASS I.—The History of the Old Testament Church being provided for in the School of Biblical History, this class takes up the study of Eccle-

siastical History with the founding of the Christian Church, and continues to the close of the fifteenth century. Special attention will be given to the great doctrinal controversies and the development of Church Polity during the first six centuries.

Text-Books and References.—The Acts of the Apostles, the Students' Ecclesiastical History (two volumes), Schaff's, Neander's, Milman's, Kurtz's, and Mosheim's Church Histories, and Gibbon's Decline and Fall.

CLASS II will be occupied with the Reformation and post-Reformation periods down to the present time, with special reference to the history of Presbyterianism in Europe and America.

Text-Books and References.—Hauser's, Fisher's, and D'Aubigne's Histories of the Reformation, Hetherington's Histories of the Church of Scotland and the Westminster Assembly, Gillett's, Hodge's and Thompson's Histories of the Presbyterian Church in America, Johnson's History of the Southern Presbyterian Church.

## Public Reading.

PROFESSOR WHAREY.

Not forming one of the regular Divinity Schools, but composed exclusively of students from those schools, a class has been organized which is especially designed to afford training in the Public Reading of the Bible and Hymns. An attempt is made to give intelligent direction and criticism concerning this part of our services, particularly with a view to good taste and effectiveness. It is hoped that, as this work is under the direction of a layman, the feelings, view point and common sense of the pews will be enforced, rather than any professional mannerism of the pulpit.

# Matriculates.

ABBREVIATIONS OF SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS.

A.—Astronomy.
B.—Bible Course.
BH.—Biblical History.
C.—Chemistry.
CE.—Civics and Economics.
EH.—Ecclesiastical History.
En.—English.
G.—Greek.
GB.—Geology and Biology.
H.—General History.
Hb.—Hebrew.
L.—Latin.
M.—Mathematics.
Me.—Meteorology.
ML.—Modern Languages.
Mp.—Metaphysics.
NTG.-New Testament Greek.
P.— Physics.
PL.—Psychology and Logic.
PT.—Practical Theology.
T.—Theology.

| Name. | Residence. | Schools. |
|---|---|---|
| Julian Power Alexander, | *Jackson, Miss.*, | B, G, L, M, ML, P. |
| Charles Ethelbert Allen, | *Newbern, Ala.*, | EH, Hb, NTG, T. |
| | *A. B., S. W. P. University, 1903.* | |
| John Darlen Allen, | *Newbern, Ala.*, | B, CE, En, L, ML. |
| West Humphreys Armistead, | *Madison, Tenn.*, | B, En, G, L, M. |
| Laurin Bryan Askew, | *Clarksville, Tenn.*, | B, En, G, L, M. |
| William Smith Barr, | *New Orleans, La.*, | CE, En, G, H, Mp. |
| Eugene Truman Beard, | *Columbus, Miss.*, | B, En, H, L, M. |
| Thomas Elmer Bell, | *Dyersburg, Tenn.*, | CE, En, G, P, PL. |
| George Isaac Briggs, | *Franklin, Tenn.*, | B, G, H, L, M, ML. |
| Edwin Darnall Brownlee, | *Plainville, Ga.*, | BH, EH, Hb, NTG, PT, T. |
| Edwin Lee Carney, | *Clarksville, Tenn.*, | B, En, L, M, ML. |
| George Washington Cheek, | *Baxter, Miss.*, | B, En, G, L, M. |
| James Waymon Clotfelter, | *Bessemer, Ala.*, | En, G, H, L, M. |
| Eugene Chambliss Comfort, | *Kosciusko, Miss.*, | CE, En, H, ML. |
| John Franklin Couts, | *Clarksville, Tenn.*, | B, En, L, M, ML. |
| Walter Francis Creson, | *Kittrell, Tenn.*, | C, G, L, M, ML, PL |
| Samuel Eugene Crosby, | *Stockton, Ala.*, | B, En, G, L, M |

| Name. | Residence. | Schools. |
|---|---|---|
| John Clifton Culley, | *Jackson, Miss.,* | B, L, Me ML, P. |
| George Waddel Currie, | *Hattiesburg, Miss.,* | CE, G, L, M, ML, P. |
| John Spencer Daniel, | *Clarksville, Tenn.,* | En, L, M, ML. |
| Samuel Ezzat David, | *Uroomia, Persia,* | B, En, G, H, L. |
| William Barrett Dunlop, | *St. Bethlehem, Tenn.,* | B, CE, En, H, M. |
| Lloyd Baker Field, | *Atlanta, Ga.,* | A, C, CE, G, P. |
| Cade Drue Gillespie, | *Raymond, Miss.,* | B, C, En, H, M, ML. |
| Hugh Boudinot Gillespie, | *Raymond, Miss.,* | B, C, CE, M, ML. |
| Julian F. Gracey, | *Clarksville, Tenn.,* | B, En, L, M, ML. |
| Matthew Gracey, Jr., | *Clarksville, Tenn.,* | B, En, L, M, ML. |
| David Burr Gregory, | *Moss Point, Miss.,* | B, En, G. L, M. |
| Thomas Walter Griffiths, | *Mansfield, La.,* | B, En, G, L. |
| James Bethel Guthrie, | *Boykins, Miss.,* | B, En, G, L, M, PL. |
| Gideon Blackburn Harris, Jr., | *Jackson, Tenn.,* | B, G, L, M, PL. |
| Earl Harrison, | *Clarksville, Tenn.,* | B, En, H, L, M. |
| William King Harrison, | *Clarksville, Tenn.,* | B, En, H, L, M. |
| William Henderson Hill, | *Rienzi, Miss.,* | EH, Hb, NTG, PT, T. |
| | *A. B., S. W. P. University, 1903.* | |
| William Stephenson Hill, | *Memphis, Tenn.,* | BH, EH, Hb, NTG, PT, T. |
| David Newton Kennedy, | *Clarksville, Tenn.,* | B, En, L, M. |
| George Harbin Kirker, | *Vicksburg, Miss.,* | BH, EH, Hb, NTG, PT, T. |
| | *A. M., S. W. P. University, 1904.* | |
| George Lang, | *Lewisburg, Ala.,* | CE, EH, Hb, ML, NTG, T. |
| Robert Smith Lemon, | *Acworth, Ga.,* | B, C, CE, En, H, M. |
| Charles Lacy Lockert, | *Clarksville, Tenn.,* | En, G, L, M, P. |
| George Lotterhos, | *Crystal Springs, Miss.,* | B, En, G, M, P, PL. |
| Scott Cary Lyon, | *Clarksville, Tenn.,* | A, C, En, Me, PL. |
| | *A. B., S. W. P. University, 1904.* | |
| Howard Young Marshall, | *Columbus, Miss.,* | B, C, En, L, M, ML. |
| James Williams Marshall, | *Perdue Hill, Ala.,* | En, H, M, Me, P. |
| Jesse Newton McCord, | *Hodges, S. C.,* | EH, Hb, NTG, PT, T. |
| Lewis Brison McCord, | *Hodges, S. C.,* | En, G, H, L, M. |
| Francis Singleton McInnis, | *Moss Point, Miss.,* | B, En, G, L, M. |
| William Henry McIntosh, | *Vernal, Miiss.,* | BH, EH, Hb, NTG, PT, T. |
| | *A. B., S. W. P. University, 1904.* | |

| Name. | Residence. | Schools. |
|---|---|---|
| Edward James McKay, | *Knoxville, Tenn.*, | B, EH, En, H. |
| John Logan McKinstry, | *Macon, Tenn.*, | BH, EH, ML, NTG, PT, T. |
| | *A. B., S. W. P. University, 1903.* | |
| Gaylord Floyd McLeod, | *Moss Point, Miss.*, | B, En, G, L, M. |
| Henry Clay Merritt, | *Clarksville, Tenn.*, | B, En, L, M, ML. |
| Rudolph Miller, | *Lake Charles, La.*, | BH, EH, Hb, NTG, PT, T. |
| Homer Nicholas Morrow, | *Clarksville, Tenn.*, | A, EN, Me, ML, P. PL. |
| | *A. B., S. W. P. University, 1904.* | |
| Wm. Hawksworth Muirhead, | *Pasadina, Fla.*, | B, C, En, L, M. |
| William Wilson Patton, | *Watertown, Tenn.*, | B, En, G, H. |
| Charles Lewis Power, | *Red Banks, Miss.*, | BH. EH, Hb, NTG, PT, T. |
| | *A. M., S. W. P. University, 1903.* | |
| Joseph Gilman Reid, | *Canton, Miss.*, | A, CE, En. L, M, ML, P. |
| Roy Ruskin Repass, | *Clarksville, Tenn.*, | B, en, H, M, ML. |
| James Dysart Rhea, | *Somerville, Tenn.*, | B, G, L, M, P. |
| William Adam Rolle, | *New Orleans, La.*, | BH, EH, Hb, NTG, PT, T. |
| John Thomas Rothrock, | *Somerville, Tenn.*, | B, En, G, L, M. |
| William Herron Rothrock, | *Somerville, Tenn.*, | B, En, G, L, M. |
| Bryce Freeman Runyon, | *Clarksville, Tenn.*, | B, En, H, L, M. |
| Charles Vineyard Runyon, | *Clarksville, Tenn.*, | B, C, En, G, H. |
| Eagleton Deaderick Smith, | *Holly Springs, Miss.*, | B, En, L, M. |
| Otto Burbitz Sparks, | *Houston, Texas*, | B, En, G, L, M. |
| Edward Callis Tate, | *Clarksville, Tenn.*, | A, En, Me, ML, T. |
| | *A. B., S. W. P. University, 1904.* | |
| Eli Adolphus Thomas, | *Ozark, Ala.*, | C, CE, En, G, H, L. |
| Henry Howard Thompson, | *New Prospect, Miss.*, | En, G, L, M. |
| General Henry Turpin, | *Columbia, Tenn.*, | B, En, G, L, M. |
| Robert Lee Walkup, | *Waxhaw, N. C.*, | BH, CE, En, G, ML. |
| Roy Webb, | *St. Bethlehem, Tenn.*, | B, C, L, M, Me, P. |
| Henry Scott Winn, | *Bryantville, Tenn.*, | En, L, M. |

# Summary.

## Classification by Schools and Departments.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Astronomy, | 5 | Latin, | 45 |
| Bible Course, | 43 | Mathematics, | 47 |
| Biblical History, | 9 | Meteorology, | 6 |
| Chemistry, | 11 | Modern Languages, | 23 |
| Civics and Economics, | 13 | Metaphysics, | 1 |
| Declamation, | 8 | New Testament Greek, | 12 |
| Ecclesiastical History, | 14 | Physics, | 12 |
| English, | 53 | Psychology and Logic, | 7 |
| Greek, | 32 | Practical Theology, | 10 |
| General History, | 19 | Systematic Theology, | 13 |
| Hebrew, | 11 | | |

## Classification by States.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama, | 7 | North Carolina, | 1 |
| Florida, | 1 | Persia, | 1 |
| Georgia, | 3 | South Carolina, | 2 |
| Louisiana, | 4 | Tennessee, | 34 |
| Mississippi, | 20 | Texas, | 1 |

Total, ..... 74

## Students of the Divinity School.

| Name. | Residence. | Presbytery. |
|---|---|---|
| Charles Ethelbert Allen, A. M., | *Newbern, Ala.*, | Tuscaloosa. |
| Edwin Darnall Brownlee, | *Plainville, Ga.*, | Atlanta. |
| William Henderson Hill, A. B., | *Rienzi, Miss.*, | Chickasaw. |
| William Stephenson Hill, | *Memphis, Tenn.*, | Memphis. |
| George Harbin Kirker, A. M., | *Vicksburg, Miss.*, | Memphis. |
| George Lang, | *Lewisburg, Ala.*, | North Alabama. |
| Jesse Newton McCord, | *Hodges, S. C.*, | South Carolina |
| William Henry McIntosh, A. B., | *Vernal, Miss.*, | Meridian. |
| Edward James McKay, | *Knoxville, Tenn.*, | Knoxville. |
| John Logan McKinstry, A. B., | *Macon, Tenn.*, | Memphis. |
| Rudolph Miller, | *Lake Charles, La.*, | Louisiana. |
| Charles Lewis Power, A. M., | *Red Banks, Miss.*, | North Mississippi. |
| William Adam Rolle, | *New Orleans, La.*, | New Orleans. |
| Edward Callis Tate, | *Clarksville, Tenn.*, | |
| Robert Lee Walkup, | *Waxhaw, N. C.*, | Mecklenburg. |

# Degrees and Honors of 1904.

## Commencement Honors.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON.—Rev. S. C. Caldwell, D.D., Hazelhurst, Miss.
SERMON TO Y. M. C. A.—Rev. R. R. Acree, D.D., Clarksville, Tenn.
LITERARY ADDRESS.—Rev. R. A. Webb., D.D., Clarksville, Tenn.

## Honorary Degrees.

**D. D.**—Rev. A. F. Carr, Mobile, Ala.
Rev. F. L. Lewis, Clinton, La.

**A. M.**—Prof. J. P. Montgomery, A. and M. College, Starkville, Miss.

## Degrees in Course.

**B. D.**—F. D. Daniel.
R. E. Fulton.

**A. M.**—G. H. Kirker.

**A. B.**—C. W. Crum.
L. H. Leech.
S. C. Lyon.
W. H. McIntosh.
H. N. Morrow.
R. W. Pickering.
E. C. Tate.
E. W. Walthal.

## Medalists.

J. G. Reid.....*Mack, Bible.*
W. S. Barr.....*Stewart, Bible.*
J. W. Marshall.....*Spencer, Greek.*
G. W. Currie.....*S. L. S. Impr.*
L. H. Leech.....*Essayist's.*
R. E. Fulton...*Inter-Soc. Orator's.*
S. C. Lyon.....*Owen, Chemistry.*
J. D. Allen.....*Montgomery, Phys.*
E. W. Walthal.....*Speaker's.*
J. P. Alexander.....*Declaimer's.*
J. D. Rhea.....*W. I. L. S. Impr.*
W. S. Barr.....*Athletic.*
J. P. Alexander.....*Story.*

## Certificates of Graduation.

A star * indicates graduation with distinction.

J. A. Alexander, *Latin.*
C. E. Allen, *Bib.*, *Hist.*,* *Hom.**
W. S. Barr, *Psy.*, *Bib.*
E. C. Comfort, *Latin*,* *Meteor.*, *Meta.*, *Bib.*,* *Grk.*
W. F. Creson, *Meteor.*, *Bib.*
C. W. Crum, *Germ.*,* *Astron*,* *Meteor.*,* *Meta.*,* *Civ.**
J. C. Culley, *Math.*
F. D. Daniel, *Ec. Hist.*,* *Theol.*,* *Bib. Lang.**
R. E. Fulton, *Ec. Hist.*,* *Theol.*,* *Bib. Hist.*,* *Eccles.*,* *Past. Theol.*,* *Bib. Lang.*
C. M. Hanna, *Germ.*, *Psy.*, *Bib.*
W. H. Hill, *Bib. Hist.*, *Hom.**
W. S. Hill, *Meta.*
G. H. Kirker, *French*, *Germ.*,* *Geol.*, *Astron.*, *Phys.*, *Eng. Lang.*
G. Lang, *Bib.*,* *Hom.**
L. H. Leech, *French*, *Math.*, *Phys.*, *Bib.*,* *Civ.**
G. Lotterhos, *Germ.**
S. C. Lyon, *French*, *Civ.*,* *Bib.**
J. W. Marshall. *Grk..** *Civ.*,* *Rhet.*
J. N. McCord, *Hom.*
W. H. McIntosh, *Latln*,* *Grk.*, *Astro n.*,* *Meta.*,* *Rhet.**
J. L. McKinstry, *Hom.**
H. N. Morrow, *Math.*, *Chem.*, *Civ.*
W. L. Orgain, *Hist.**
R. W. Pickering, *Math.*, *Chem.*, *Civ.*, *Rhet.*
A. O. Price, *Theol.*, *Eccles.*, *Past. Theol.*,* *N. T. Greek.*
J. G. Reid, *Bib.**
W. A. Rolle, *Rhet.*
C. V. Runyon, *Latin*, *Psy.*
M. A. Stratton, *Psy.*, *Civ.*
E. C. Tate, *French.*
E. A. Thomas, *Psy.*
R. L. Walkup, *Psy.*, *Hom.*, *Bib.*
E. W. Walthal, *Latin*, *Math.*, *Phys.*, *Civ.*, *Rhet.*

## Distinction in Under-Graduate Classes.

INTERMEDIATE LATIN.—J. D. Allen, at 1; J. P. Alexander, at 1 and 2; G. W. Currie, at 2 and 3.

JUNIOR LATIN.—C. L. Lockert, at 1, 2, and 3.

JUNIOR FRENCH.—H. T. Averitt, at 1.

JUNIOR GERMAN.—J. A. Alexander, at 1; J. G. Reid, at 1, 2, and 3.

JUNIOR GREEK.—J. P. Alexander, at 1, 2, and 3; J. D. Allen, at 1; G. W. Currie, at 2 and 3; J. G. Reid, at 2.

ELEMENTARY GREEK.—C. L. Lockert, at 1, 2, and 3.

INTERMEDIATE MATHEMATICS.—J. D. Allen, at 2 and 3; G. W. Currie, at 1 and 2; George Lang, at 3; C. L. Lockert, at 2 and 3; J. G. Reid, at 2; C. V. Runyon, at 3.

ADVANCED JUNIOR MATHEMATICS.—J. P. Alexander, at 1 and 2; J. B. Guthrie, at 1, 2, and 3; George Lotterhos, at 1, 2, and 3; J. D. Rhea, at 1, 2, and 3.

JUNIOR CHEMISTRY.—L. H. Leech, at 3; S. C. Lyon, at 1, 2, and 3; J. G. Reid, at 1 and 3.

JUNIOR PHYSICS.—J. D. Allen, at 1, 2, and 3; E. C. Comfort, at 2; G. W. Currie, at 1 and 2; C. L. Lockert, at 1; J. G. Reid, at 2 and 3.

INTERMEDIATE BIBLE.—J. C. Culley, at 2 and 3; G. W. Currie, at 2; J. S. Daniel, at 1 and 2; C. M. Hanna, at 2 and 3; G. B. Harris, at 1, 2, and 3; C. A. Hervey, at 2; George Lotterhos, at 2 and 3; F. S. McInnis, at 3; J. G. Reid, at 1, 2, and 3; M. A. Stratton, at 2 and 3; Roy Webb, at 2.

JUNIOR BIBLE.—G. I. Briggs, at 1, 2, and 3; J. S. Daniel, at 2; J. B. Guthrie, at 1; W. K. Harrison, at 1; J. D. Rhea, at 1, 2, and 3; E. A. Thomas, at 1, 2, and 3.

JUNIOR ENGLISH.—J. A. Alexander, at 3; G. I. Briggs, at 1 and 3; S. C. Lyon, at 1 and 3; W. L. Orgain, at 3; J. D. Rhea, at 3.

SUB-JUNIOR ENGLISH.—J. S. Daniel, at 3; G. B. Harris, at 1 and 3; C. L. Lockert, at 1, 2, and 3; George Lotterhos, at 1, 2, and 3; F. S. McInnis, at 3; W. H. Muirhead, at 3.

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.—W. L. Orgain.

JUNIOR ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.—C. E. Allen, W. H. Hill.

JUNIOR THEOLOGY.—C. E. Allen, at 1 and 2; S. M. Erickson, at 1; W. H. Hill, at 2; J. L. McKinstry, at 1.

JUNIOR HEBREW.—C. E. Allen, at 1; W. H. Hill, at 1.

JUNIOR N. T. GREEK.—C. E. Allen, at 2; J. L. McKinstry, at 1 and 2.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
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